The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,186.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 30th March, at noon.

	March.		April.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	9
	April	,, Madras	12
,, Mangalore	1	,, Coconada	14
,, Cannanore	2	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Calicut	2	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Beypore	2	,, Gopalpore	16
,, Cochin	3	,, False Point	17
,, Tuticorin	4	Arrive Calcutta	18
,, Colombo	5		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5 &	19	Leave Bussorah	23 &	7
,, Kurrachee	9	23	,, Fao	23	7
,, Guadur	10	24	,, Bushire	25	9
,, Muscat	13	27	,, Linga	27	11
,, Bunder Abbas	15	29	,, Bunder Abbas	29	13
,, Linga	16	30		May.	
		May.	,, Muscat	1	15
,, Bushire	19	3	,, Guadur	3	17
,, Fao	20	4	,, Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 29th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broace.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Deck	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

PROMPT DESPATCH DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having almost an entire cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 15th March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Childers," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Childers."

Bombay, 20th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Benvoirlich," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain McDougall at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Benvoirlich."

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Weathersfield," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Richardson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Weathersfield."

22nd March 1869.

NOTICES.

STAR and GARTER HOTEL, Nynee Tal, N. W. P.

SEASON 1869.

For terms apply to the Manager.

NYNEE TAL, N. W. P.—Messrs. Freeman and Co. have been induced to form a Wood Engraving Department in connexion with their Photographic Establishment at Nynee Tal, and will be happy to furnish estimates for Wood Engravings, Illustrations for Books, Catalogues, Advertisements, &c., &c., &c.

Photographs and Sketches accurately reproduced and Engraved.

Address J. FREEMAN,
Designer and Engraver on Wood, Nynee Tal, N. W. P.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steamer "Sir Bartle Frere," Captain A. Thompson, 536 tons, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For freight and passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

No. 4 Forbes Street, 24th March 1869.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be closed on Good Friday, the 26th, and on Easter Monday, the 29th instant.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

NOTICE—The Paper Currency Department will be closed on account of the Easter holidays from the 25th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

GODOWNS and SHOP in MARINE STREET.—To Let, the large Shop and Godown at present occupied by R. FRITH & Co., Auctioneers.

Also, two smaller Godowns. Apply to BAPOOJEE MANECKJEE, on the premises, between ten and twelve o'clock.

NOTICE.—The next Meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 25th March, at 2 P.M.

I. B. LYON, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Mr. Henry Conder has been appointed by the Board of Directors to succeed me as General Traffic Manager, and he has this day assumed charge of his duties. All communications therefore on Traffic matters should, to save time, be addressed to him in future at Boree Bunder.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1869.

SODA WATER STANDS.—SOUNDY & Co. have just received a supply of the above named newly contrived article of table furniture, which consists of an Electro Silver plated German Silver Stand to hold three bottles of Soda Water with their necks downwards.

Price Rs. 18 each, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SARDINE STAND.—This is an Ornamental Electro Silver Stand holding a cut glass dish large enough to receive the contents of an ordinary tin of Sardines, with Electro Silver cover, and pair of tongs.

Price complete Rs. 25 each, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

In the Goods of Succaram Narrayen, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Narayen Succaram, the son of the said deceased.—Dated this 23rd day of March 1869.

THACKER & CHALK,
Applicant's Proctors.

JUST LANDED.

PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany and Solid Walnut, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oakwood by Troyser of Stuttgart. These Instruments have been known to stand the climate of India for 15 years.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, accompanied with all necessary appurtenances.

Half Case, unpolished, Rs. 150.

Free of Packing charges.

COOKING STOVES.

The "Victoress" Kitchener, the best Family Cooking Stove suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

No.	size				
No. 6	size 20"	by 29"	by 21"		Rs. 80
7	,, 23	by 32	by 22		,, 100
8	,, 26	by 35	by 23		,, 115
9	,, 29	by 39	by 24		,, 130

with all the necessary cooking utensils complete.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

FIRE at GENERAL POST OFFICE.—As many of the Customers of the Bombay Gas Company are under an impression that the fire at the General Post Office was caused by Gas, the kind permission of the Post Master to insert the following has been received.

The Bombay Gas Company, Limited,
20th March 1869.

To C. A. Stuart, Esq.,
Post Master.

Dear Sir,—I shall be greatly obliged by your kindly permitting me to contradict the erroneous statement that the burning of the General Post Office was caused by Gas, as some of our customers are under the impression that Gas caused the accident.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed.) Thomas Proud,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay General Post Office,
Dated 22nd March 1869.

From the Post Master, Bombay,
To the Resident Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Gas Company.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I beg to inform you that there are no grounds for the statement that the burning of the General Post Office was caused by Gas.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed.) C. A. Stuart,
Post Master.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, being free from combination, and acquiescing in the public demand for reduced Fire rates, are prepared to issue Policies on the following terms, which are some 20 per cent. per annum below those of any other Office in Bombay :—

	For 12 ms.	For 6 ms.	For 3 ms.	For 1 mo.
	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
On Pucka-built Dwelling-houses, Mercantile Offices or Banks, (no part used for the deposit of Merchandise) Churches or Furniture therein.				
In European part of city and Colaba	11 0	7 0	5 0	3 6
In Native part of city and Colaba	16 0	10 6	6 6	5 0
In Native Town without the city	19 0	12 6	8 0	6 6
Outside the city and also outside Colaba and the Native Town without the city	5 0	3 6	2 6	2 6
In any part of the country or Mofussil of the Bombay Presidency	5 0	3 6	2 6	2 6
Pucka-built Warehouses, Shops and their contents. No hazardous trade.				
In European part of city and Colaba	14 0	9 6	6 6	5 0
In Native part of the city	16 0	10 6	6 6	5 0
In Native Town without the city	25 0	16 0	9 6	7 0
Cotton—on Cotton Green, Colaba				6 6
Timber hauled up, daily covered by tide				3 6
Ships in Harbour	12 6	9 6	6 3	3 3
All the Bunders to be rated at	16 0	10 6	6 6	5 0

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

25, Apollo Street, 22nd March 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

	Rs.
New Nomenclature of Diseases. By authority	2 12
Addison on the Law of Contracts, 6th edn.	23 12
Dore's 200 Sketches	3 0
Fresenius's Chemical Analysis-Qualitative	6 12
Gheel—the City of the Simple	4 8
Other People's Windows	4 8
Maxims by a Man of the World	5 12
Price's The Principles of Currency	5 12
Bacon's Advancement of Learning. By W. A. Wright	3 4
Owen's Paleontology	5 2
Evenings at Home—in words of one syllable	2 2
The Swiss Family Robinson— ditto	2 2
Harley's The Old Vegetable Neurotics	9 0
Thornton on Labour	10 8
Medicine in Modern Times	5 12
Weale's Plane Trigonometry	0 12
Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac for 1869	0 8
The Nautical Almanack for 1869	2 0
Coleridge's Table Talk	4 8
London Society Christmas Number	0 12
Zadkiel's Prophetic Almanac for 1869	0 8
Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife	1 8
Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard	0 12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Bond Street for March	0 12
Quadrilles,—Les Pompiers de France	2 0
———Adelina Patti, and Gipsey Queen. Each	1 8
Waltzes.—Gipsey Queen, and Deutsche Lieder. Each	2 0
Galop.—St. Patrick	2 0
Song.—La Belle Mabille	1 8
———The Idol of the Day	1 8
———Bird of the Greenwood	1 8
———The Pilgrim's Return	1 8
———The Cuckoo	1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW & OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

New Scale of Prices—Ten Annas per Shilling.

	Rs. as.
Addison on Contracts. New edition	23 12
Other People's Windows; by author of "Gentle Life"	3 12
Ingoldsby Legends—New Pocket edition	1 8
Bagster's Paragraph New Testament, morocco	12 8
Bonamy Price on the Principles of Currency	4 12
Harley's Old Vegetable Neurotics; Hemlock, Opium, Belladonna and Henbane	7 8
England's Great Commoners,—Gladstone, Bright, and Disraeli	2 4
Haskoll's Bridges and Viaducts	33 0
Humber's Practical Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges and Girders	26 4
Humber's Complete Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Constructions, 2 Vols.	85 0
Guillemin's The Heavens	13 4
Chambers' Descriptive Astronomy	13 4
Aunt Louisa's Birthday Gift. Colour plates	3 4
Duke of Argyll's Reign of Law	3 12
Scott's Tales of a Grandfather	1 8
Punch's Almanacs for 20 years	3 12
Wood's Natural History. 3 Vols. Octavo	33 12
Dumas' Monte Cristo, half bound	2 0
Storn's Select German Stories	1 8
Miller's Chemistry, Vol. 1	9 8
Bull's Maternal Management of Children	3 4
,, Hints to Mothers	3 4
Chavasse's Advice to a Mother	1 8
,, ,, Wife	1 8
Enquire within upon Everything	1 8
Starkie's Law of Slander and Libel	26 4
Gilbert's History of Lucrezia Borgia, 2 Vols	13 4
Braidwood on Pyamia or Suppurative Fever	6 12
Soiberg Wells on Diseases of the Eye	15 0
Angus Smith on Disinfectants and Disinfection	3 4
Kriloff the Russian Fabulist and his Fables	3 4
Lewin on the Law of Apportionment	3 4
Mackay's Extraordinary Popular Delusions	2 4
Macgregor's Questions on Electricity, &c.	1 0
Bacon's Advancement of Learning—Clarendon Press Series	3 0
Townsend's Fables of Æsop—illustrated by Harrison Weir	3 4
Wynter's Subtle Brains and Lissome Fingers. New edition	1 8
Stowe's Ministers Wooing, New edition	1 0
Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book	3 4
Golden Thoughts from Golden Fountains	13 4
Lodge's Peerage, 1869	24 0
Midsummer Night's Dream; illustrated by Silhouettes	20 0
On the Cam, or University Life at Cambridge	1 8
Hartwig's Polar World	13 4
Bell's Great Parliamentary Bore	3 4
Once a Week, Volume 1868	6 12
Puck on Pegasus. Illustrated edition	6 12
On Going to Sleep	1 4
Bugel on the Human Hair	1 8
Transactions of the Social Science Association at Birmingham	7 8
George Eliot's Spanish Gipsy	4 12
Brown's 507 Mechanical Movements	3 0
Indian Army and Civil Service List, 1869	3 12
Chesney's Indian Polity	18 4
Dyer's Pompeii	8 12
Carter's Theory of Ocular Defects and of Spectacles	4 12
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads	5 8
The Family Atlas of the Earth. 37 coloured Maps	13 4
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, large edition	17 8
Frere's Old Deccan Days	7 8
Johnson's Atlas of Astronomy	7 12
———Physical Atlas	7 12
Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Table	2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
[Established in Bombay in 1842.]
Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases for the rejection of ulleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
Our own Brand

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 22	,, 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule		,, 22	
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18-8,	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule	do	,, 15-8,	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry		Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded		,, 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil	ditto	,, 32	,, 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto	ditto	,, 27	,, 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25	
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 0
do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine	,, 18 9	

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, 1 st Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

J. & C. WHITE'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine	per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	,,	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	,,	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown		44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.
IN REFERENCE TO
BASS' BEER,

Our instructions regarding packing have been so fully carried out at our London Agency with regard to Beer, that shipment after shipment having arrived in such excellent condition we find we are enabled to reduce the price from 6-8 to

SIX RUPEES PER DOZEN.

Orders that have been executed during the current month at the higher rate will be credited with the difference in price, and those who have paid cash will receive a refund on application at our Godowns in Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

All Orders for Sherries now standing registered in our books, awaiting the arrival of the "Khorasan" will be despatched immediately on being landed. The following are the descriptions and prices. This being a large shipment we solicit further order for them.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from

XERES

Credit.		Cash.
20 0	B Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
20 0	C Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Arowa, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possesing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2 White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3 White— Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London; choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0	Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35 0	Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORTS.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

18 0	One Grapes, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

☞ Our Shipment ex "Prince Oscar" of Gold and Silver neck—one and two Stars Champagne has all been disposed of.

Now Landing

EX "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNES.

Cordon Blue	Rs. 28 0
Creme de Bousy	34 0
Fleur de Sillery	40 0
Light Dry Sillery	35 0

Only a few days landed from the
"PRINCE OSCAR."
And will commence landing from the
"KHORASAN,"
On the 4th March the following :

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

40 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	Rs. 36 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for sparkling Wines, are for good delivery from our Godowns.

WHITE WINES OF THE RHINE.

"STILL HOCKS"

Much used in England, and Imported extensively by our Calcutta House for many years.

Credit.				Cash.
20 0	Laubenheim,	Vintage	1862	Rs. 18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto	1862	20 8
23 8	Geisenheim	ditto	1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto	1863	22 0
29 0	Nierstein	ditto	1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto	1862	32 0
24 0	Erbach	ditto	1865	21 0

Rudesheimer, Johanisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock, of select vintages. Rs. 28, 34, and 36, respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
13 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Bsych ville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Lafite	28 0
22 0	Chateau La Rose	20 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

N. B.—The 4 last in Pints.

BRANDIES.

We have always a reserve of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enable us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Ditto, ditto Vine Leaf	Rs. 27 0
32 0	+ Green Vine Leaf Brandy	29 0
34 0	Brandy, old (2 stars)	30 0
40 0	Ditto, Liquor	36 0

Note.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a moderately priced and fine Brandy, Rs. 29 Cash. We have Imported this Brandy into Calcutta in large quantities for more than 20 years.

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

Credit.		Cash.
22 0	Jamaica Rum, Old Pineapple	Rs. 20 0
20 0	Old Tom, or Cordial Gin	18 0
	Genuine Hollands Gin (Scheidam) 15 large Squaner in a case. Do. Do. Do. 12 small Squaner in a case.	
20 0	Whiskey Glenlivat, Highland	18 0
22 0	Whiskey Irish LL	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
21 0	Ditto, ditto, superior	18 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	16 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

40 0	Curacoa Noyeau &c.	Rs. 35 0
40 0	Maraschino de Zara	37 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0 Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaco, Vanille, Chatreuse Jenui Rose Raspail .....per doz. assorted Rs. 28 0

N. B.—All the above Wines and Spirits have been just landed.

Steinwein in Original Dutch Flacons, with handles, in one dozen cases. The Flacon contains one Quart 24 0

CHATEAU Y'QUEM.

Credit.		Cash.
42 0	A description of Liquer Sauterne highly appreciated	38 0

BASS' BEER IN WOOD.

Quarter Casks Kilderkins.

☞ TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House).
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BASS' BEER.

Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Brook Street, Bond Street, London,

FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Cash Prices.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 0
Pints per dozen	4 0

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.,

Cash Prices.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 0
Pints per dozen	4 0

GUINNESS' DUBLIN
XXXXX. STOUT

Recommended to Invalids being free from acidity and very potent.

Cash Prices.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 7 0
Pints per dozen	5 0

☞ This is GENUINE STOUT (Not Porter)
Bottled by Sparks Moline.

TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

BASS BEER Bottled by Stone is in Barrels of 4 dozen Quarts and 3 dozen Pints.

BASS BEER Bottled by Foster and Sons is in cases of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL, PACKAGES IF A SMALLER QUANTITY BE ORDERED FOR THE MOFUSSIL A SMALL CHARGE FOR PACKING WILL ENSUE.

PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac,	in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz
Vieux	,, Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac	,, Do.	,, 16	,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 32	,, 17
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	,, 28	,, —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	,, 15	,, —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 3	,, 20	,, 11
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 c	,, 24	,, 13
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 B	,, 30	,, 16
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 36	,, 19
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	,, 25	,, 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	,, 36	,, 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	,, 40	,, 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	,, 20	,, —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered :—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
Sherry.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—1st and 2nd class Return Tickets issued on the 25th instant, and intervening up to 27th March 1869, will be available for return on any day up to and including the 30th March 1869.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th March 1869.

IN CHANCERY

In the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation

Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th inst., to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator,
for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1862.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets issued on the 25th and intermediate days up to the 28th instant will be available for return on any day up to and including 31st instant.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.—Whereas many persons, and especially occupiers, are in the habit of deferring payment of Municipal Bills, undersigned draws attention to the provisions of the law for recovery by notice and distraint, viz., Sec. 1 of Act 4 of 1867, and Sec. 72 Act 2 of 1865. Persons who neglect to pay Bills on the first demand will have only themselves to thank if they are immediately subjected to the indignity of a notice, to be followed in due time by a distress warrant.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Narialwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 690, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, KHANDEISH.—An Auction Sale of Teak Timber will be held at the following Depots on the dates specified :—

Garlebharee ....2,000 logs, 15th and 16th May 1869.
Hutghur ....2,000 logs, 17th and 18th do.

The above Depots are within 3 miles of each other, and are situated in the Abona Talooka, of the Khandeish Collectorate, each log contains an average 10 cubic feet, and will be handed over to the purchaser on the day of sale.

Any further information can be obtained from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or the Mahalkurry of Abona.

NOTICE.—The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company have established Goods Offices at the following places, from where Cotton is booked direct to Bombay, and Railway Receipts obtained at Rupees 24 (twenty-four) per ton plus Cartage Charges to Ahmedabad :—

Veerumgaum.	Limree.
Mandal.	Saila.
Wudhwan.	Detroje near Kurree.
Dhollera.	

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
AND
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Carting Agent's Office, Ahmedabad, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on GOOD FRIDAY, the 26th, and on EASTER MONDAY, 29th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1869.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	,, 15 ,,
Tuning Pianos	,, 7 ,,
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	,, 20 ,,

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.

The Amateurs of the above Club most respectfully beg to announce to the Public that they will make their first appearance on the boards of the above Theatre on

MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1869,

when will be produced the much-admired and romantic Drama in two Acts, by Thomas Egerton Wilks, entitled,

"MICHAEL ERLE, THE MANIAC LOVER,"
or the
"FAYRE LASSE OF LICHFIELD."

To be followed by Song and Dance.

The whole to conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS."

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be had at the Catholic Examiner Press Office, Meadow Street, Fort; also at Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort and Byculla, from the 24th inst.; and at the Box Office on the night of the performance.

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence precisely at 9 P.M.

N.B.—It is respectfully intimated to the Public, that the proceeds of the Performance are entirely for the benefit of St. Xavier's College.

W. H. LOVETT, Manager.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, AND RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CARR BROTHERS' STOCK
comprises the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY
OF
BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
BLUE, BLACK, & OXFORD & STEEL MIXED VENETIANS
MELTONS IN EVERY SHADE AND COLOUR.

And all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coating,
CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.

THE STOCK OF WAISTCOATINGS
Comprises every new material recently introduced, in Wedding Silks, Satins, and Velvets.
PLAIN, FANCY, AND COLOURED DRILLS.

White Marcellas, Commodores, Jeans, and Fancy Quiltings of every description.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS.
BUCKSKIN GLOVES.
GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.
SWORDS AND SCABBARDS.
GOLD LACE WORKERS.
DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

CARR BROTHERS,
RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth	Rs. 65 to Rs. 70.
Napoleon Blue or Black	Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.
Melton in all colours	Rs. 60.
Lindsey Habit for Girls	Rs. 30.
Riding Hat in Sola	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Measure required for Riding Habit.

1 Height of Figure.
2 Round Chest Tight.
3 Round Waist.
4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.

CARR BROTHERS,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves	Rs. 30	per doz.
Do. do. ½ sleeves	,, 28	,,
Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 38	,,
,, sleeves	,, 36	,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 42	,,
Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 48	,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 56	,,

PANTALOONS.

India Gauze Pantaloons	Rs. 42	per doz.
Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton Do.	,, 48	,,
Men's do. do.	,, 50	,,
Do. do. Out-size	,, 65	,,
Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers	,, 65	,,
Men's do. do.	,, 70	,,
Ex. Men's do. do.	,, 75	,,

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	
Brown Cotton half hose	from 9 to 12	per doz.
Fancy Striped do	12-8	,,
Leather Merino half hose	12-0	,,
Do. do.	15-8	,,
Do. do.	17-0	,,
Shetland Merino Striped Hose	16-8	,,
Do. do.	17-8	,,
Do. do.	18-0	,,
Clerical Hose	19-0	,,
Leather mixed	18-8	,,
Grey Merino	14-0	,,
White Cotton ½ hose	Rs. 11 to 13-8	,,
Fancy do.	Rs. 12 8 to 16-8	,,
Yeshing Handkerchiefs	28-0	per box
The Nowchwang	33-0	,,

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves	Rs. 3-0	per pair
Ladies' Tinted ditto	Rs. 2-8	,,

Ladies' Riding Gloves.
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves.
Buckskin Gloves.
Dogskin Riding Gloves.
Cloth Gloves.
Spun Silk Gloves.

HATS.
CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.
DRAB SHELL HATS.
FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,
in all the new shapes and sizes.

JUST RECEIVEED FROM CALCUTTA.
SOLA HATS
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18.

FANCY
IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.
ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42nd.
THE 91st.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA.
ARGYLE.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

CARR BROTHERS.
LONDON MADE,
and ready for use,
COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS
of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY AND TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS.
SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.
BLACK LEATHER Do.

RAILWAY RUGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
TO SELECT.

Price.........from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40

CARR BROTHERS,
IN ANNEXING A PRICE LIST

For the guidance of Mofussil Residents, with directions for self-measurement, CARR BROTHERS wish it to be understood that they quote such prices only which will guarantee to their esteemed patrons the first quality of material, style, and workmanship.

COATS.

West of England Cloth Lounge Coats	Rs. 28
Extra do. do. Silk Linings & Braided, &c.	36
West of England Cloth Morning Coat, &c.	35
Do. do. Silk Linings	45
Frock Coats, Surtouts, &c.	from Rs. 40 to 65
Fancy Cloth Lounge Coats	18
West End Diagonal Morning Coat	24
Paramatta Lounge Coat	14
,, Morning ,,	18
Alpaca, Plain or Twilled	14

TROUSERS.

Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers	22
Extra Superfine Cassimere ,,	24
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	16
,, Scotch Saxony Angolas	18
,, Tweeds, Flannels, &c	14
Fancy Colored Linen Drill Trousers, per pair	8
White Linen Drill, per dozen	Rs. 65 to 120
White American Drill, do.	60

WAISTCOATS.

Superfine Best Black Cassimere	Rs. 11
Fancy Doeskin Vests	8
Fancy Angola Tweed, &c.	8
Paramatta	7
Alpaca	6
Fancy Padded Quiltings or Drills	7

SUITS.

Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 40 to 50
Fancy Scotch Heather Suit	36
Black Flannel Suits	35
Blue Flannel Suits	35
Fancy colored Flannels	35

PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT

FOR COATS.

1 From Collar Seam at Back to Waist, thence to length of Coat required.
2 From centre of back to elbow. From elbow to wrist for length of sleeve.
3 Round the Chest underneath Coat.
4 ,, Waist ,,
5 Full height of figure.

FOR VEST.

6 From back of Neck over Shoulder to length of Vest required in front. Chest and Waist Measure.

FOR TROUSERS.

7 Length of leg from fork to heel of boot.
8 Round the Waist under Waistcoat.

TERMS.

STRICTLY CASH.—NO DISCOUNT.

All country orders must be accompanied by a remittance, of reference for payment to a Mercantile firm in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS, 5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptable, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer-compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT REFRIGERATORY, or ICE BOX.—This is a substantial chest of Pine, (painted Oak,) or of Mahogany, lined throughout with composition impervious to caloric, or hot air. The Ice Bin having a lid hermetically sealed, (which is a saving of 50 per cent. in the consumption of Ice) renders the interior of the Chest of a temperature very little above freezing point. Bottles with Wine, Lemonade, Soda Water, Beer, &c., are to be placed in side Bins where, in a very short time, they attain a delicious coolness, which will continue for a long space. The Refrigeratory also contains a Water Tank and Filter which is most desirable and economical, as a draught of pure iced water can be had at any moment.

Price in Pine, (Painted Oak,) and Varnished ....Rs. 120
Price in Honduras Mahogany, with Handles, forming a handsome piece of Furniture for the Dining Room..... ,, 150

See Drawing in our Illustrated Catalogue Post free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

Soundy & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

Size.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.—Messrs. Soundy & Co. have just received a large assortment of very elegant and highly finished Silver Ware, suitable for Christening, Birth Day, New Year's Day, or Christmas Gifts, comprising

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 20 per Set for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per Set.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS,

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet-lined Case.

From Cash, Rs. 35 to Rs. 55.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND MUG,

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 115 per Set.

Each Article bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FINE FLAVOURED SHERRIES.

Warranted pure and unadulterated, the first expression of the

BEST GRAPES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A Rich and Luscious Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts ....Rs. 22

(White Capsule.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, Tonic Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts ....Rs. 26

(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged, and of remarkably fine quality.

Case containing one dozen quarts..........................Rs. 34

(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent Firm of HENRY KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HENRI KLASEREI,
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this place from the 1st instant, under the style and firm of R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co., in connection with Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co. of China.

RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 22nd March 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA (Limited).—A Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) will be held at the office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, in the Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the following extraordinary Resolution :—

That this meeting sanctions and approves of the agreement of compromise dated the 18th of February 1869, made between William Hopkins Holyland, of No. 13, Gresham Street, in the city of London, Public Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, of the one part, and John Smith late of Bombay, in the East Indies, but now residing at Gilfoot, in Lanarkshire, N. B., one of the contributories of the said Corporation, and also the liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), of the other part.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for the Liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of Roychund Deepchund, adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the abovenamed Roychund Deepchund, and to all whom it may concern, that the first Monday in the month of April next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter, for the purpose of revoking the order made in this matter on the eighteenth day of January last, (whereby the said Insolvent was adjudged Insolvent under section 9 of the Indian Insolvent Act, and was directed and required to file in my office a Schedule, in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, within thirty days from the date thereof.)

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvent's application must give notice thereof to me, at my office, at least three days before the said first Monday in April next.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869.

RICHARD BOLTON BARTON, LL.D.,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of March 1869.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.)" East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co, (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

A handsome selection, of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver bands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Astel Cutty	from	9 0	to 20 0
Albert	,,	9 0	to 30 0
Belgic	,,	7 8	to 30 0
Billiards	,,	9 0	to 30 0
Billiards, French	,,	7 8	to 30 0
Billiards, Straight	,,	7 0	to 30 0
Cutty	,,	6 8	to 20 0
Eagle's Claw	,,	10 8	to 75 0
Health	,,	9 0	to 20 0
Pear-shaped	,,	9 0	to 20 0
Prince's	,,	9 0	to 30 0
Yachter's	,,	9 0	to 30 0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Meerschaum Bowls, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-pieces ....from 10 8 to 45 0

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Briar Wood Pipes, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces, in a variety of shapes and sizes ....from 1 0 to 12 8

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiry for Mazagons at Rs. 780 and Port Cannings at Rs. 275. Nothing doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	557½
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1950

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1300
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	820
1,080,000	1,000	550	11-14	Do. New	385
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	780
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	1800
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8600
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180to185
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500		Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	108
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	„ Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	175

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112⅞
Five per cent	108½
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¼
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106-6
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16-7-6

CALCUTTA—18TH MARCH 1869.

Government Papers have experienced further fall in prices of about one per cent. No transaction reported in 4 per cents; there were two or three orders, in the forenoon, to purchase at Rs. 7-8 discount, but such a number of sellers came into the market during the day, that the orders were withdrawn. 5 per cents. of 1856-57, about Rs. 80 to 90,000 sold at Rs. 8-0, 7-14 and 7-12 premium. In 5½ per cents. it was reported that a Lakh sold last evening at Rs. 12-0 premium and to-day no buyer could be found above Rs. 11-8.

A good number of Bank of Bengal shares were bought, for orders, at Rs. 1,646½.

A small lot of Allahabad Bank shares sold at Rs. 90, exclusive of the dividend.

Purchases of Bank of Upper India shares were made at Rs. 10 premium.

At the meeting of the Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shareholders, resolutions were passed, adopting the directors' report, accepting the accounts, declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and re-electing the directors and auditor. The meeting was afterwards made extraordinary, when a special resolution was carried *nem. con.* increasing the capital of the company by the issue of 400 new shares of Rs. 200 each. Three or four sales of shares took place at Rs. 205.

The Eastern Cachar Tea Co.'s shareholders had their 9th half-yearly meeting to-day, when a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. Shares sold at Rs. 70. —*Englishman.*

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD MARCH 1869.
Per Candy.

NEW.

Oomrawuttee Akote		274 to 275
Hingunghat		280 to 282
Broach	N.G.	270 to 272
Do.	M.G.	285 to 286
Veeravul		255 to 260
Khandeish Barsee		270 to 272
Dhollera Bhownuggur		275 to 276
Vingorla		255 to 257
Dharwar, Sawginned		290 to 295

Ready sales 2,675. Market rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Combe, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th Regiment, N. I., on leave, from Rajcote.
Swinhoe, Captain, Commissariat Staff, on leave, from Deesa.
Kempt, Lieutenant Colonel, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, to rejoin, from England.
Nicolas, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Seaward, Conductor, Ordnance Department, Madras, on sick leave, from England.
Brown, Army School Master, 79th Regiment, to join, from England.
Pearse, Captain, 76th Regiment, to join, from England.
Carleton, Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, to join, from England.
Corkery, Conductor, Ordnance Department, to join, from England.
Jamieson, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, returned from sick leave, from England.
Winter, Ensign, 26th Regiment, to join, from England.
Moorhouse, Lieutenant, 106th Bombay Light Infantry, from sick leave, from England.
Murray, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Marshall, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Astell, Ensign, 60th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Money, Lieutenant, 105th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Gubbins, Ensign, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Broughton, Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, on sick leave, from England.
Hutton, Captain, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.
Seagram, Lieutenant, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Johnson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Jackson, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on sick leave, from Chupra.
Woodcock, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Seevapoor.
Oldershaw, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Deolalee.
Litchfield, Major, late 42nd Bengal Light Infantry, en route to England, from Benares.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Stevenson, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Stevenson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Grenadier Regiment, N. I., on leave, to Belgaum.
Woodcock, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Astell, Ensign, 60th Rifles, on duty, to Seetapore.
Money, Lieutenant, 105th Regiment, on duty, to Meerut.
Jackson, Surgeon, Medical Service, on sick leave, to England.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 19th March 1869.

Lieutenant Mackie, 1-2nd Queen's has obtained leave for 30 days from date of departure to proceed to a hill station on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD MARCH.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. „
Overland...	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Mauritius...	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Norsk Flag	Neilson	Rangoon, Feb. 11.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, March 16.
23	Oceana	White	Sunderland, Oct. 13.
	City of Liverpool	Whiteforde	Liverpool, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Dilharee	Bissett	Kurrachee.
	Pilox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast and Goa.
	M.S. Elphinstone(s)	Dupuy	Goa.
	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Malleny, Kerr, to Liverpool.
Ship Tangier, McNabb, to Liverpool.
Barque Victoria Bridge, Laury, to Madras and Calcutta.
Barque Rome, Moses, to Savannah.
Ship Braunston, Owens, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Gunga, to Aden and Suez.
Ship St. Bernard, to Calcutta.
Ship British Flag, to Liverpool.
Ship Unrivalled, to Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 18 Surat (s) .... — ..... —
Ivanhoe — —
C. N. — —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 17 Theophane ....Follett ....Melbourne.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

SPRY—March 15th, at Deyrah Dhoon, the wife of Surgeon H. W. Spry, Officiating Civil Surgeon, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869.

NEXT Saturday the Viceroy of India will be the central figure in a great ceremonial. Whether we regard the Durbar at Umballa from a scenic or a political point of view it must take a front place in contemporary history, appealing in one case to our judgment and in the other to our imagination. The lovers of spectacle, who may be fortunately present, will have before them one of those rare displays which occur at distant intervals, once, perhaps twice, it may be thrice in a generation. Not only the Chiefs of the North-West, but the Afghan Prince and his picturesque followers will be present on the Umballa stage; nor these only but the élite of the dominant race in our Eastern Empire. Barbaric and semi-barbaric pomp, orient splendour in jewels and cloth of gold, will be grouped with the soberer tints, if not simpler garments, of the Western world, although many a soldier's uniform will vie in brilliancy with the flowing robes and glittering garniture of the Oriental. The theatrical aspect of the meeting is what we should all willingly travel far to behold, not only because the eye would be fascinated with the bright masses and salient points of colour, and wonderful variety of form, but because the mind would have an unusual opportunity of studying and comparing the moral as well as intellectual appearance of the many races brought into contact under favourable circumstances. A capable observer, prompt to discriminate, swift to perceive likenesses and differences, sure in the interpretation of physiological signs, able to detect the true from the false, the reality from the semblance, would come away from the scene with a broader and more profound, as well as a more refined knowledge than he could attain by years of book-reading. Past history itself, by a reflex action, is illustrated by gatherings like that to be held at Umballa; but present history—history in progress of development, the political chances of the future—would become, for him, far less obscure and uncertain. All who are fortunate enough to be present, and who have hearts and brains, ought to be and will be inconceivably benefited by the grand experience awaiting them. Upon those never before present at such a ceremonial, the impressions will probably be deepest, will be *first* impressions in short, more durable than any; but those who have been actors in similar scenes will reap the greater harvest, because they will possess means of comparison, those surer handmaidens of accurate judgment. The Durbar at Umballa, then, will be one of those schools for politicians which they can attend only at rare intervals, and Lord Mayo himself, perhaps, will gain the most, from an opportunity which he ought to prize as a piece of good fortune.

It is when we come to the political character and probable consequences of the Durbar that we cross the threshhold of doubt. The object of the Government we take to be the establishment of a strong ruler in Afghanistan, and the adoption of such a policy towards him as will make him feel that there is no safety without British friendship. The question arises, whether in trying to secure these two ends, we have not overstepped the limits of prudence. Shere Ali Khan, it may be said, was not solidly established in Cabul, when, by acceding to his request for an interview, we drew him away at a critical moment, and thus induced him to run great risks. If, during his sojourn in British India, a successful revolt places some rival on the throne, shall we not be bound in honour to champion the cause of the deposed Ameer? Moreover, by allowing him to reach Umballa, by fêteing him at every step, by summoning the chief men of the land to form a sort of Court for the Viceroy when he receives his ally, do we not, after doing too little, run the risk of doing too much? Is not Shere Ali Khan likely to go home with an idea that he and his friendship are far more precious in our estimation than they can be in reality? In short, shall we not have committed the terrible political blunder of "making too much" of our mountain neighbour? It is all very well, indeed politic and expedient, to give him money and arms; but to show him an excess of attention is to create in his mind a false idea of his importance, establish false relations, and consequently frustrate at the outset the sage policy we have at heart.

We have put this side of the question as fairly as possible, because it is really one well worthy of consideration. But it does not appear to us that the critics who hold these views give sufficient weight to the facts. That Shere Ali desired and requested this personal interview with the British ruler, that he left his unsettled capital, and that he advanced so far from home to profit by it, is strong evidence that he felt the need of our support far more than we can feel the need of his politic good will. Nor should we assume that we know better than he does the danger incurred in leaving a turbulent people without their strong-handed chief, or that the very fact of his meeting with the head of the British power will not raise him in the opinion of his own people. No doubt, if he is ousted during his absence, we shall be unpleasantly bound to him, and not able to absbtain honourably from direct intermeddling in Afghan politics; yet here again the risk he runs is greater than the risk we run, and the event feared, though far from possible, is not probable. The argument that we may be making too much of the Afghan Prince is hardly worthy of comment; because when once the boon of an interview was accorded to him, surely a handsome and generous reception, an ungrudging hospitality followed as matters of course. His journey from Peshawur to Umballa across the breadth of the Punjab, the show of soldiers and of weapons on the road and at the end of the journey, and the influence of that undefinable quality we call personal character to which he will be exposed throughout, must impress him with our strength and convince him how desirable it is that he should stand well with the masters of Hindostan. If he could be brought to Bombay and shown our wealth of shipping, the sight would no doubt impress him as profoundly as the forests of masts at Calcutta impressed Dost Mahomed. We are, therefore, inclined to augur favourably of the Umballa Durbar, and to think that it will cement the relations already created by the gifts of money. At all events Lord Mayo and his advisers have now one of those golden occasions which are the tests statesmanship, and if they possess the high qualities of their predecessors in power, Shere Ali Khan will go back to Cabul a firm friend of the British, and the friendship will be based on the strongest reason which influence states—an enlightened mutual self-interest.

THE *Friend of India* has taken advantage of our perhaps somewhat ghastly joke—recommending the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay to commit suicide rather than be subject to the persistent ill-usage they receive at the hands of the Government of India—to compose a well-written article, based apparently on the principle that, when you cannot confute an antagonist, the best plan is to pelt him with harmless banter. In our schoolboy days a fight was no uncommon thing, but for a fight to be fair it was deemed requisite that the combatants should be well matched in size, weight, and years, and if either was in any respect considerably inferior to the other, means were found to place the rivals as nearly on a par as possible. This feeling has influenced us in the remarks we have made touching the contest between the intrusive Bengal Agency and the New Bank of Bombay. No facts that we have stated on behalf of the latter have been controverted. It has been treated as a step-child from the first, and every opportunity has been afforded to the Bank of Bengal, its older and richer *sister* presidency Bank, to compete with it in the legitimate sphere of its own operation. In the interests of public morality we have endeavoured to prevent the unequal contest. The *Friend* applauds the Bank of Bengal at every fresh success, but on each occasion it commits itself to misstatements, our correction of which it passes unnoticed. We are anxious to see fair play, it pats the bully on the back, and after each foul blow sends him again into the ring to beat his little brother. The present article is of the old type—the plausible generalities it contains are beyond all praise. It triumphantly exclaims—"If the merchants and traders in Western India purchase the drafts of the Bank of Bengal on Berar or elsewhere, it must be because it suits their interests to do so." This sapient doctrinaire of course shuts his eyes to the fact that the Bank of Bengal Agency has, and can have, no right to draw on the Berars. Mr. Dickson, amongst many other things, said that the Agency here was only established to do the business which the Old Bank of Bombay had previously done for the Bank of Bengal. Did the Old Bank of Bombay ever draw on Oomrawuttee for the Bank of Bengal? Is Government under no pledge to this Presidency Bank? We maintain that it is, and we say that because the New Bank of Bombay has Branches in the Berars it is entitled to the charge of the treasuries in those provinces on terms to be arranged with Government. These Branches were opened with the sanction of Government, and if the Bank of Bengal is authorised to sell bills drawn upon the treasuries in their immediate vicinity, then, were we shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay, we should be much inclined to consult our Solicitor whether or no Government were guilty of a breach of faith. It must be remembered that the Accountant General has hitherto withdrawn those balances from the Berars, and, in accordance with usage on this side of India as well as in Bengal, he availed himself of the agencies of the New Bank of Bombay for the purpose. Is the Bank of Bengal more trustworthy than the Accountant General? Is the Bengal Bank Agency more popular with merchants and traders than the Accountant General? If "no favour of any Government in India can make a Bank popular," we know that the attempt to serve Government to the detriment of the commercial interest can make a Bank unpopular, if any heed is to be paid to the complaints from Calcutta and to the remarks in one of our contemporaries' columns. The Bank of Bengal has been singularly averse to have its accounts scrutinized by an auditor, and when some one in that guise did recently examine into certain matters he actually reported favourably of what the Chairman of the Bank of Bengal himself admitted had been a violation of its Charter. After such experience perhaps it is futile to anticipate any result from an inspection of the books of the Hyderabad Agency of the Bank of Bengal; but unless we are wrongly informed it has succeeded in forcing its services on the Hyderabad Commission not by its popularity but by its dealing with the currency. It was in opposition, and its opposition was so strenuous that a seat was found for it on the Treasury benches, and now it tries to reap what benefit it may—should it succeed in utilizing the Berar balances, justice shall have departed from the land and the truth shall be brought home to our own doors of the saying "That to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that he hath." All this, however, shall not be accomplished without a struggle. The people of Bombay have reason to be satisfied with their own Presidency Bank, and they will not allow it to be smothered in the coils of the Bank of Bengal without raising a voice which shall find an echo in England, even if it should fail to convince the Government of India and its financial adviser. But why should we anticipate aught but success? When Bombay was really roused at a very early stage of the present Bank's existence, it manfully rejected the offers of amalgamation from the Bank of Bengal, which would have made the merchants of Bombay mere bondsmen to their Calcutta brethren. It will not be found wanting now, when the proper time for action shall arrive, and it shall be our duty to place before the public the different particulars of the contest as they arise. We may incidentally add that the *Friend of India* says not a single word on the Indore question; possibly it cannot say one word in its defence.

WE understand that H. E. the Governor does not intend to exercise the undoubted right he possesses of appointing an acting Member of Council in the room of Mr. Ellis, and that he has referred the question to the Secretary of State. The reason for this abstinence, we apprehend, is that as the ultimate nomination of the Member of Council lies with the Secretary, he probably thinks it more expedient that the acting officer should also be nominated by that functionary. He may fairly assume that the Secretary of State will select for the acting appointment the gentleman whom he intends to nominate as the substantial holder of the vacant seat. The adoption of this course seems most likely to create the least disappointment and the minimum of friction.

THE services of Major F. T. Hewett, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE services of Captain C. Dodd, Staff Corps, 1st Class Deputy Collector in Sind, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN C. J. MCNAIR, 1st Wing Subaltern H. M.'s 24th (Punjab) Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

SURGEON A. V. WARD, Presidency Surgeon 1st District, and Professor of Midwifery Grant Medical College, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, 11th Regiment N. I., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment under the Government of the North-West Provinces.

MAJOR A. G. ROBINSON, 20th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Brigade Major, Deesa, from the 29th November 1868 to the 2nd January 1869 inclusive, during the absence on leave of Captain T. A. E. Hall.

THE undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.—Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Day, Major J. D. Hall, Captain R. Bythell, Lieutenant H. French, Lieutenant J. Hibbert, and Conductor R. Morrow.

CONSEQUENT on the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel J. Thacker, to act as Examiner of the Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Departments, the following arrangements have been ordered in the Commissariat Department from the date of departure of Major Gray on furlough to Europe:—Major L. M. Davies, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class; and Captain A. M. Shewell, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

THE Secretary of State has decided that Mr. J. L. Lushington, of the Civil Service, who has been deputed to England *in re* the Dyce Sombre case, should receive the full pay of his substantive appointment in Bombay, and that the period of his deputation be reckoned as residence in India.

MAJOR W. W. ARBUTHNOT of the 18th Hussars, who was lately mauled by a panther at Secunderabad, is said to be going home on sick leave.

THE railway employés at Egutpoora who sought to raise the sum of Rs. 12,000 to establish a Mechanics' Institute, undertook what seemed a very difficult task. They intended of course to get what they could from Government and the Railway Company, but it is much easier to send up an application for money to these lofty bodies than to get anything from them. Mr. Ovans, at present acting Collector of Bombay, took an interest in the scheme and addressed Government on the subject, and we are glad to find that a liberal response has been obtained. We append a resolution passed on the 16th inst.:—

"The Government of India consider it a legitimate portion of the capital expenditure of a Railway Company to construct buildings for Libraries and on other means of encouraging healthy recreation at stations. And there seems to be no reason why the whole cost of the proposed Institute building at Egutpoora should not be borne by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. Rent can be charged for the use of the building. The subscriptions can be applied to providing furniture, books, billiard table, &c."

No more legitimate plan could be adopted. The funds will be laid out as an investment, and a fair return will be received in the form of rent. The main obstacle in the way is thus overcome, and we do not expect any difficulty will be found in obtaining sufficient subscriptions and donations to furnish the institute and keep it going. Surely similar institutions might be started at other places on the line—as Bhosawul and Lanowlee—where there is a large number of Europeans to be found. We have heard of railway employés at those places declining to take a holiday because they were quite at a loss how to spend it. With a well managed Mechanics' Institute, offering the attractions of billiards and skittles, as well as of books and newspapers, it would always be possible to spend a holiday or a leisure hour with pleasure and advantage.

THE Supreme Government, it is said, have intimated to the Madras Government that they do not desire at present to press for any change in the strength or organization of the Sappers and Miners in that Presidency.

IT has been directed by the Government of India that all Government wells in cantonments and encamping grounds, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, should be provided with wooden covers.

THE "Poona Observer" understands that the new scheme of taxing grain, &c., in the city of Poona has been sanctioned by Government, and as soon as this is introduced, the City Municipality will do away with the city tolls.

MR. BLACK, the Engineer sent out by the Secretary of State for India, for the repairs of the Madras Pier, and who arrived in Madras in the middle of August last, has, owing to ill health, been obliged to return to England by the P. & O. steamer expected at Madras on the 20th instant.

AN enterprizing East Indian gentleman of Madras has obtained the sanction of the Board of Revenue for sixty odd acres of land called the diamond mines in the village of Kunupurthy in the Cuddapah taluq, on a lease for five years. An annual assessment of one hundred rupees is to be paid to Government. This application was first made to the Collector of Cuddapah who submitted it for the consideration of Government. *Madras paper.*

EIGHT annas is offered for every dead cobra, and six for every dead Veeryan killed within the Tanjore Municipality. This example ought to be followed elsewhere, indeed every where in India. In the neighbourhood of Tanjore a little business may be done in dead snakes at the cost of the Municipality as it is impossible to tell after death where any given snake was killed. At Negapatam we find four annas is given for every stray pig killed during the current and succeeding months.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE following letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, to the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, dated the 22nd instant, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"SIR,—That portion of your letter No. 30, dated 27th January 1869, relative to the raising of a municipal loan, having been disposed of by recent legislation, I am now directed to reply to the further request contained in it, regarding the appointment by Government of a Commission 'to enquire into and report upon the system and administration of the municipality, and upon the changes which are necessary in the constitution of the municipality and in the Municipal Act.'

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, before taking any action in this matter, desires to be favoured with a clear expression of opinion on the part of the Justices as to the extent to which they consider the present administration has been, and is, defective, and also as to the mode by which they would themselves propose to remedy these defects."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

The Emperor Napoleon is slightly indisposed.

A debate took place yesterday in the Corps Legislatif upon the army contingent. Marshal Niel said that the reorganization of the army was nearly complete, but that Government was not hastening it, because there was no cause for doing so.

The Budget Committee reports on Government authority that peaceful views govern the political situation.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 19TH MARCH, NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton	54,000 bales.
„ „ Surats	17,000 „
„ Import of Cotton	31,000 „
„ „ Surats	5,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	265,000 „
„ „ Surats	69,000 „

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The Cotton Market opens quiet, and prices are unchanged.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firmer.

Compta Cotton to arrive	9⅝d.
Consols	93⅛
Oriental Bank Shares	£43 10s.
Chartered „ „	£21 10s.
„ Mercantile Bank Shares	£31.
4 per cent. Government Securities	92½
5 „ „ „	105
5½ „ „ „	110
Exchange on India	1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Total Coin in Banks of England and France	£64,875,000
„ Notes Outstanding	£75,375,000

THE CHINA MAIL.

(PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

GALLE, 23RD MARCH, 8-50 A.M.

THE steamer *Ellora* has arrived, having left Hongkong on the 9th, Singapore on the 16th, and Penang on the 18th March.

A violent storm swept over Yokohama on February 12th.

News of the murder of the Japanese Governor has been received from Osaka.

No news of importance from the northern ports.

EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, 4TH MARCH.

"PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES not yet returned from the Nile, nor expected for at least ten days." Such would be the telegram I would send you if I considered it necessary to keep you posted by wire about the doings of their Royal Highnesses; but, as I am quite sure all Anglo-Indians are confident the Royal visitors are cared for, and are getting over the ground as well as possibly can be expected, it will, I think, do to send the would-be telegram by post. Meanwhile the absence of the distinguished guests does not stop the flow of festivities at Cairo. There is another grand ball to-night at the Gezireh Palace. There are races announced for next week, and the theatre and the equestrian circus are open almost nightly.

Having had some little business to get done recently in Cairo, I thought I could not do better than take a run there myself, and in addition to the transaction of "les affaires" I could at the same time observe more minutely, than I had done on one or two occasions lately, the extraordinary changes that are taking place in the capital of the Khideev. I accordingly started a few days ago in a train laden with the first departures (from Alexandria) for the ball, which takes place to-night. It is a wise provision, I assure you, to start in good time for a Cairo ball, for if one is not particularly partial to sleeping *à la belle etoile* he or she will do well to secure hotel quarters *in propria personâ.* "Why not order your rooms by letter or telegram?" I fancy I can hear some methodical old gentleman saying, "Simply, my dear sir, because we are in Egypt, and in no country are there so many varied applications of the maxim concerning possession and the nine points." Well, we are at the station, there is a crowd of non-English Europeans walking up and down waiting for the Egyptian equivalent of "En voiture, Messieurs et Mesdames." There are solemn-looking Consuls and shrewd looking merchants, there are pretty looking Signorinas and matronly looking Signoras, but there is one personage who interests me especially—M. de Lesseps. There he is "talking shop" with some, discussing politics with others, shaking hands with the matrons, and kissing the girls, and evidently quite at home at each occupation—even the last. To be sure the kissing is French, *i. e.* on the cheek; but it did seem worth while to note what a number of pretty Misses fluttered about this fine old Frenchman, till they were noticed in his peculiar way. If the canal becomes as popular with the "lords of creation" as its originator is with the young ladies of this portion of creation, there will be no need I think for shareholders to grumble. M. de Lesseps looks hale and hearty, and to all appearances will live to see the completion of his great work. They say he sometimes begins his day's work of horse-riding, inspecting, and organising on the canal at 6 A.M., leaves off at 7 P.M., gets into a little steam launch, which hurries him along to some other point of the works, and at six next morning he begins a similar day's work, after having taken his night's rest sitting upright in the little steamer. A quick peculiar movement of the eyes, a rapid and somewhat jerky mode of expression, a copious flow of words, and a genial manner, are some of the characteristics of M. de Lesseps.

Left Alexandria at 2-40 P.M., arrived in Cairo at 8 P.M., is all that is necessary to say next.

Those who know something of what will soon be the Cairo of the past, also know something of the nature of its roads and streets. I had for a long time two theories on the subject myself. One was that at those periods at which the waters of the Nile contain the greatest amount of silt or loam, the great river was diverted from its ordinary channel and made to run through the streets of Cairo until the matter deposited was at least a foot deep; then the water was turned off and the sun began its work of driving away the remaining moisture. After a day or so of this the streets were ready for the carts, carriages, and other vehicles, which reduced the deposited mass to a fine powder, and then the highways and bye-ways of Cairo were in that highly effective state which they have hitherto been in for producing a greater amount of ophthalmia than is probably to be found in any hundred cities in the world. Another theory was that a vast quantity of dried peat had somehow or another found its way into the country, and that the inhabitants with their usual ingenuity and originality had ground it up, and spread it out for macadamising purposes. Whatever was the origin or nature of that exquisite dust that enveloped one driving through the streets of Cairo, as if he were physically *in nubibus*, it is destined I think to disappear. The road from the railway station to the Esbekieh will soon be as good a carriage drive as can be wished for. Three things are bringing about this much desired result: broken stones from the Mokattam hills, about three miles from the town; sand which is to be found in any quantity anywhere in Egypt; and the determination of the chief man in the country—the last being the element that has hitherto been wanting. The other principal streets of Cairo are also undergoing the same process of construction—it would be improper to say renovation. The principal part of the Esbekieh has been fenced round with handsomer railings than are to be found in any square in London, and massive iron gates open into the future "Lustgarten" of Cairo. Those parts of the great square which are not enclosed are divided into building plots, many of which are already ticketed "vendu." While the thoroughfares and public places are thus being cared for, the architecture of the Cairo of the future is not neglected. Handsome private buildings and spacious shops are replacing the rickety and tumble-down looking erections of a past age. Standing in the Esbekieh with one's back to the railway, there is to be seen the monstrous new hotel on the right and the pretty little French theatre and the commodious equestrian circus on the left. Numbered hackney carriages, which are charged for by a fixed tariff, ply in the streets, and at night the latter are lit up with gas. The "incorruptible" do not as yet patrol their beats, and although, for my part, I am inclined to doubt all the dragomen say about the unsafety of the streets after dark, still I think it would be better to have Albanian pl'eceman X go his rounds and wake one up occasionally with the Arabic equivalent for

"Hœre was ich euch will sagen,
Die Glocke hat zehn Uhr geschlagen."

Alexandrian streets at night do sometimes put one in mind of a German town, but instead of the rhyming Charlies of "Deutschland" who trouble one only once an hour at most, there is a set of the most unmusical beings in the world—the bowabs or door-keepers—who keep one awake all night with their incessant cries of "wahed" (one). This cry is, I believe, a contraction of their two great articles of faith—"There is but one God and Mahomed is his prophet."

I got over the distance between the Cairo railway station and the new hotel in much less time than I have taken to write about Cairo improvements. The hotel has an unfinished look externally, and inside its arrangements seem to be mathematical in the extreme. Most of the bedrooms are so exactly alike in size, furniture, and fittings, that it would puzzle the most observant to detect a difference between one and another. Their arrangement put me in mind of a dining-room in Cheapside. Everything seems to have been brought from England, even the mosquito curtains and the peculiar shaped bedsteads they require. A retired army sergeant does duty as commissionaire, and to an English manageress the whole carrying on of the establishment is entrusted. The next English importation, I presume, will be some room paper for the bare looking walls. From the hotel to the theatre is not far, and in the last-named establishment I took my ticket and then my seat shortly after my arrival at Cairo. It is almost needless to say the company is French, and a very creditable company too. I don't remember ever having had a better half crown's worth than I enjoyed from my pit seat in the subsidized theatre of the Khideev. The most extraordinary feature in the establishment is the private boxes for the ladies of the harem. There is a covering of lattice work in front of the boxes, but the beauties behind the *grille* can be seen almost as plainly as if they were in any ordinary box of an European theatre. It is worth the trouble of going to Cairo for the mere sake of seeing the innovations in manners and customs which the present Viceroy is introducing for the purpose of making his people more tolerant. Moslem ladies at a theatre, stared at by Franks through opera glasses, driven home at night by English coachmen without eunuch attendants, must be somewhat rather difficult for staid old Mahomedans to put up with. As the ladies of the harem drive through the streets with their carriage window blinds raised, and the thinnest of veils covering their pretty faces, European gentlemen raise their hats as if they were saluting members of an imperial or royal family in Hyde Park, the Bois de Boulogne, or the Cascine. Such salutations please the Viceroy, and I presume this is sufficient to cause the practice to be continued. Between the acts, for I am still at the theatre, I strolled out and over to the hippodrome on the other side, where, seeing a number of closed doors without anything to indicate where I could get a ticket, I opened the first door I came to, and walked into a very handsome private box. Here I remained for about ten minutes, and on going out I found I had been in the Viceroy's box. I can't say I was upset by the intelligence, but it struck me I might not have been able to stroll into a European sovereign's private box quite so easily. The Viceroy himself went from the circus to the theatre, and from the theatre to the circus at various periods of the evening in the most unostentatious manner, and it certainly speaks highly for Cairo manners that on the evening about which I write I did not see a single opera-glass levelled at His Highness while in the theatre.

The "Clockmaker's Hat" is a capital farce in French or English, and not long after the whole affair was wound up I was performing myself in an English "Abendbrod" at the new hotel.

I will endeavour to tell you some more about Cairo in my next.

UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

17TH MARCH.

THERE is not much news to be given yet, this being the calm before the storm. It is settled that the Ameer will perform the last fifty miles of his journey by railway. A house is being fitted up for his accommodation in cantonments, and no expense or trouble is being spared to make him comfortable. The garden is being done up, and numerous additional shrubs planted in it. For the benefit of those who know Umballa, I may mention that the house in question is the bungalow recently occupied by Captain Roberts, the Barrack-master, and is little more than half a mile from the Ameer's camp. Major Flood, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, arrived this morning. His Excellency and the remainder of his staff will arrive at Umballa by the train which is due here at 2-25 A.M. on the 19th. It has been announced that he will arrive about midnight, but as he seldom travels by special train the hour first named is probably the approximately correct one. I say approximately, because the arrival of the trains here cannot be confidently calculated. Yesterday, owing to some unpunctuality somewhere on the line, no Calcutta mail arrived, and our English letters which we ought to have got yesterday were not delivered till this morning. The Viceroy does not arrive till the 27th, so that if the Ameer comes in as expected on the 25th, he will have to wait a couple of days for his host. This arrangement I must say seems hardly in accordance with good breeding. From an order issued to-day, ordering all field officers who wish to attend the durbar to send in their names, I presume that captains, subalterns, and such small fry are to be kept out in the cold, or rather in the heat. It is said, however, that the fair sex are not to be excluded as usual, and that three rows of benches are to be reserved for them. Many ladies will nevertheless be disappointed, as, after giving places to the wives and daughters of the chief officials there will be few left for ordinary people. The camps of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief are already pitched. A quantity of State howdahs have arrived. That of the Viceroy is said to be very handsome. It cost Rs. 10,000, but is altogether eclipsed by that of the Maharajah of Puttiala which cost Rs. 1,00,000. The latter prince has, by the bye, arrived, and is already established in camp on the right of cantonments opposite the Artillery bazaar. To-morrow I hope to give you a statement of the exact position of all the camps.

The troops ordered here to take part in the durbar are gradually closing in, but as yet only the 55th and the wing of the Buffs from Dugshai have arrived. During the next five days we shall, however, have regiments pouring in incessantly. I told you in a former letter that the most careful sanitary arrangements had been made by the Medical and Quarter-master General's Departments of the division. Native regiments are to be treated in this respect precisely the same as British corps, and both are to be abundantly supplied with ablution tents, latrines, &c. Staff Assistant Surgeon Parkinson, attached to the 21st Hussars, has been appointed special sanitary officer, and will have under him two British non-commissioner officers. By the desire of the civil authorities Dr. Parkinson is to superintend the sanitary measures of the camps of the different native chiefs as well as of our own troops. By the way I may mention that the statement which I recently met with in some paper that the Commissioner, Major General Reynell Taylor, would vacate his appointment on account of his promotion to the rank of Major General, is incorrect.

We have had several heavy showers lately, and the weather still looks unsettled, so it is hoped that we may have a good downpour just before the durbar commences. If we do not get a good storm or two the weather will be unbearably hot and the roads insufferably dusty. Major General Beatson is very active in drilling the troops and has field days three times a week. There is not a room, a house, a horse, or a carriage to be got for love or money, and provisions of every sort are rising daily in price. It is expected that they will reach famine rates during the durbar week. The health of the division is tolerably good, the following being the average percentage of sick during the month of February:—

Artillery	5·36
Cavalry	4·43
Infantry	4·17
Natives	7·42

The deaths among the troops during February were as follows:—

Artillery	1
Cavalry	0
Infantry	4
Natives	3

ARSENICAL PLAYTHINGS.—At a late meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, Professor Attfield said:—"I recently sat watching the pretty play of two children in whom I have special interest. The one—a boy about two years old—was charmed with the movements of a toy bird suspended by an elastic thread; the other—a baby girl—equally delighted with a simple cotton reel. Each testified joy by suddenly stuffing the plaything into its mouth. But the wings of the bird were coloured green, so was the label on the reel. The articles were therefore quickly taken from the children, subsequently analyzed, and found to contain arsenic. Now this statement need not alarm any one. Arsenical paperhangings, paints, artificial flowers and birdies, and even arsenical labels, are all useful and pretty in their way. These green pigments or powders (green dyes are harmless), like sharp knives, needles, and scissors, have their appointed place. But they must be kept out of the mouths of children."

THE NOWANUGGUR STATE.

(FROM OUR RAJCOTE CORRESPONDENT.)

THE following notification, which is highly complimentary to H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur and his Ministry, is published in the "Kattyawar Political Agency Gazette" of 11th instant:—

NOTIFICATION NO. 1 of 1869.

The Political Agent has heard with much satisfaction of certain reforms and improvements which have taken place in the Nowanugur State.

A survey of the lands of villages has for some time been progressing and a fixed land assessment at light and equitable rates is taking the place of exacting the "Wujje" or share of produce in kind at all times objectionable—upwards of 130 villages have already been surveyed and classified, and progress is being made in the remainder.

The obnoxious system of farming out the Mahals has been abolished, the direct management of the revenue collections being placed in the hands of the Revenue Officials of the State.

Uniform weights and measures have been introduced throughout the districts.

With a view to stimulate commerce export duty has been abolished in the city of Nowanuggur.

In the matter of education great strides have been made, schools having been opened in all the principal villages, and placed under the immediate supervision of the Government Educational Department. Schools for English, Persian, Sanscrit, and the Vernacular languages are in full vigour, as also a girls' school.

Under the superintendence of an able graduate of the Grant Medical College, Dr. Mahdeo Narrayen Jogleker, a medical and surgical dispensary has been opened, and the daily attendance of 3 to 400 patients attests to the high estimation in which this medical officer is held, and his skilful efforts in the alleviation of disease cannot fail to be appreciated and be a blessing to all sufferers. The Vaccination Department also under the same medical officer is being perfected in all its branches.

A large and commodious jail in the city of Nowanuggur, and one also at Khumbhalia have been completed to the greater comfort and health of the prisoners.

The completion of the works at Bedee Bunder for the facilities of the trade of the port, the municipal improvements in the city of Nowanuggur, the laying out of roads to connect it with Rajkote and elsewhere, the opening of a library, printing press, &c., are all indicative of much energy in the administration.

Courts of Justice have long been established, these have now been extended to all the principal towns, and have been working well, the whole of the Judicial Department being under the able superintendence of Mr. Narrian Wassodew Kharkar, late Local Assistant of the Political Agency.

The corps of 250 men disciplined and commanded by Captain Braganza has been already favourably noticed, its efficient and soldier-like bearing reflects the greatest credit on all connected with it, and it will, I trust, form the nucleus of the future police of the State.

In thus publicly noticing these reforms, the Political Agent desires to express his sense of the alacrity and energy with which His Highness the Jam, ably aided by his Ministers, has followed out the good advice given him by the late Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, at whose suggestions most of the improvements indicated have originated, and which were as ably promoted by the late Political Assistant, Captain Hebbert, in charge of the districts; the good results therefrom cannot but be felt by the mass of the Nowanuggur people, and His Highness may be assured that in pursuing such a course of enlightened policy he will gain the lasting regards of all classes under his sway.

W. W. ANDERSON, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 10th March 1869.

The measures referred to are beyond doubt wholesome and beneficial, and it is only to be hoped that they will tend to keep the people happy and contented. I purpose visiting Nowanuggur shortly, and hope to be able from personal observation to report in detail what Colonel Anderson has cursorily noticed. Eulogium by the highest official in the province so publicly bestowed, ought to be an incentive to every Chief in the province to follow the example set by H. H. the Jam and his Ministry, who appear worthy of the commendation bestowed upon them by the Political Agent.

With the introduction of uniform weights and measures, the coree currency should have been abolished, and the rupee introduced. It is to be hoped H. H. will now take the matter into consideration.

A hospital, where the indigent would receive lodgings and food, attached to the dispensary, would be of vast benefit; and the same may be said of a ward for lunatics and lepers.

A squadron of cavalry, say 75 sabres, if raised and disciplined, could be made to supersede with advantage the present large number of horsemen irregularly clad and equipped, and who are neither useful nor ornamental. Captain Braganza is a most painstaking and efficient officer, and I am sure that he will spare no pains to raise such a body in a short space of time if the necessary sanction be given.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 17TH MARCH.

SINCE my last no rain has fallen in this cantonment, though it has been threatening all around, and from appearances there has been a daily downpour somewhere adjacent. Yesterday it was very hot and close, and Bolarum had the benefit of a shower.

The "Englishman" some time ago remarked that former Residents devoted their attention to the trading interests of the Berars, the improvement of the quality of cotton, and the abolition of transit duties and the promotion of free trade, but that the present incumbent, Mr. Saunders, steering clear of these points, is attending to the interests and condition of the lower classes. It is scarcely necessary now for the Resident to look into the cotton and trade statistics of the Berars himself, when this duty has been entrusted to the Cotton Commissioner, Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac. And, further, during Sir Richard Temple's short stay here he placed the administration of the Berars on such a sound footing, that the present able Divisional Commissioners thereof, who are picked officers from the Central Provinces, and who know their work, leave nothing for the Resident to overhaul. The Census Report of the Berars, taken in November 1867, and conducted solely by Mr. Lyall, speaks for itself, and so does the establishment of the Mortuary Report system. Besides it is hardly fair to expect a Resident encumbered here with political elements to divine the wants of a country lying 200 miles away from him. It is on this account that the expediency of placing the Berars under the Central Provinces Government has so often forced itself upon the authorities. Again there is no doubt that the poorer classes in this territory have been neglected and oppressed and that they do sadly need amelioration. It is time that they began to know for themselves that the Arabs and Rohillas are subdued, and that they will no longer be persecuted without impunity; that there is a British tribunal which will espouse the cause of the wronged. In fact, this result has been inevitable from the time the Berars came under British management; for the neighbouring cultivators were not slow to discern the difference between the "Moglye" and the "British" system, the vast protection and liberty that were enjoyed under the latter in contradistinction to the uncertainty of life and property under the former. Then as a Native Bar cropped up in the Berars, and equity pointed out the Resident's tribunal as the court of final jurisdiction, it became manifest and now seems thoroughly understood by the masses, that British law and justice are more permanent and trustworthy, more prompt too and definite, than the old system; the vacillating modifications and protractions of the Native Courts, if not perplexing in their nature, being so complicated as to render the whole incomprehensible. It is, however, to be acknowledged that late years have witnessed great improvement in the administration of native justice, but this is chiefly owing to the intelligence of the present Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and even he has been helpless in many cases where other influence was brought to bear against him, and it is known the late Nizam was not partial to him.

At this juncture of events it is expected Sir Richard Temple will not leave India till he has bequeathed something definite as regards the proposal for a branch railway from Goolburga to Secunderabad. At one time this subject was constantly forced upon the attention of the late Nizam, till he at last nodded a passive assent, but it was just given to stop further agitation, and no action was taken in furtherance of it, though it is now upwards of a year since the assent was procured by Sir Richard Temple, then Resident. It certainly now behoves Mr. Saunders to broach the subject, and there is no doubt he will receive the hearty support of not only Sir Salar Jung, but also the Government of India. True there are certain differences existing, which have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for adjustment *in re* the Prime Minister and the Shum-shu-ool-rao party, but there is no doubt that the decision will be in favour of the Minister, who has been the means of maintaining so long the friendly relations between the British and his master. If Sir Salar Jung resigns the Ministry for his own safety and reputation, then the sovereignty of the Nizam will cease to be a question, however long or short the duration of the interregnum may be. Three months hence the decision of the Secretary of State will be known as regards certain stipulations that are on the board; but I may state at present that all is not according to appearances. That a radical change will transpire there is no doubt, but it is the form and nature of this change that remain to be developed. Anyhow these differences should not be allowed to interfere with the commencement of the railway branch extension to the cantonments of Secunderabad, if for no other tangible reason than that of putting a stop to the Bungaree transport system, which is at present such a hindrance to the proper and full development of trade in the Nizam's dominions.

Dr. Clarke, of the 18th Hussars, has been posted to the 2-10th European Regiment at Trimulgherry. Dr. Clery, of Her Majesty's 18th Hussars, and Riding Master Reymont have left for England, the former Overland and the latter by the Cape.

Mortality has again broken out amongst the Royal Artillery horses at Trimulgherry. Small-pox cases in adults prevail in Chudderghat; and fever of the ordinary type, coughs and colds, and some cutaneous cases, as ring-worm, are prevalent in this cantonment.

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THE LOSHAI RAID.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

From Cachar, from Commissioner of Dacca, to Calcutta, to Lieutenant Governor, Bengal.—March 17, 1869. We reached Bazaar Ghat on the Sonaie river on Friday, 12th. The Loshai messengers were sent to the village. The headmen came to us with fowls, &c. They stated that Vonpilall died a week before our arrival; that they were guiltless of late outrages, and that Impanoo, Vonpilall's mother, would agree to any measures proposed. No punitive proceedings could go on. The force will now return. I shall go back to Sylhet and Dacca at once.

THE LATE NIZAM.

A gentleman writing to a contemporary from Hyderabad asserts that Sir Salar Jung, on the death of the Nizam, ordered the city gates to be closed to prevent foolish and evil people from making a disturbance —the city was not closed to Mr. Saunders. "Our informant further says that three native medical men who attended His late Highness are in custody by order of the Prime Minister; and that though His Highness repeatedly ordered Sir Salar Jung to be sent for, it was not until he thrice insisted on it, that the Minister knew of the important event that was about to happen. When he received the news, he at once hastened to the bedside of his dying master, but was met on the road by the news of his decease. The only inference to be drawn from these facts is that the Nizam was neglected in his last hours, and might have got over the illness of which he complained. It is a pity that no English physician was in attendance."

AN INSUBORDINATE SOLDIER.

Private Candow, of the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, has just been tried by general court-martial at Bangalore for insubordination, in having when a prisoner under charge of an escort, disobeyed the lawful command of the corporal of the escort to stand to attention, on the approach of Captain Colclough, by remaining sitting; on which occasion he also used insubordinate language to Captain Colclough, by saying "I will not stand to attention for an old——like you." He was further charged with resisting the escort ordered to take him into a district court-martial room on which occasion he used threatening language to corporal Fletcher, one of the witnesses, to whom he said, "I'll take your bloody life." The fifth and last charge against the prisoner was that he was disorderly and riotous before a district court-martial, by swinging his arms about, and when told by a member to stand to attention, he replied, "I'll stand at ease if I like." He was found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to hard labour with imprisonment for seven-hundred and thirty days, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service and also to be marked with the letters B. C., which sentence was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

FORGERY AND SUICIDE.

There have, says a correspondent who writes from Mercara to a Madras contemporary, been sad doings in the office of the Conservator of Forests, but very little has come to light. It is said that for the last two years or so, there has been some mistake in the accounts, and, although several clerks have been in charge, no one has been able to find out what was wrong, until about a fortnight ago, and then by accident the matter came out. A clerk named Coates, employed in the Conservator's office, has been, it appears, helping himself to several thousands of rupees, but in what manner not exactly known. It is, however, said he has been carrying on a system of forgery, and as great confidence was placed in him by his superior, he managed to go on undetected, till lately, and doubtless he knew what was to follow when about ten days back Captain Cole, when examining the books sent for the young man, and gave him in charge of the jailor, who conveyed him to the jail. In less than two hours Coates was a corpse. At first he fell into a fit, from which he never rallied. Medical aid was given but to no purpose. It is supposed the poor fellow poisoned himself. His bowels and brains have been sent to Madras for examination.

THE OPERA AT MADRAS.

M. Caussade's operatic troupe gave their third entertainment yesterday evening (March 17.) The programme comprised a selection from Paer's opera *Le Maitre de Chappelle* and Victor Massé's *La Galathée*—both French operas and both, we may say, unknown in Madras. They deserved a far better attendance than they commanded. The latter especially is so good—the plot being amusing and the music so sparkling and pleasing, that the most exacting critic would have pardoned the "English explanation" at the foot of the programme which informed us that after "making" the music of this opera, M. Massé was made a member of the French Institute. *La Galathée* suits the troupe admirably, and all the performers sang as though they were thoroughly at home in their parts. The plot is very simple and is worked out by three people. As classical scholars know, a certain King of Cyprus, Pygmalion by name, fell so desperately in love with an ivory image he himself had carved that he prayed Venus to breathe life into it. The prayer was granted and history says that Pygmalion married the vivified ivory, and that she became the happy mother of a family. But this story is too tame for the writer of the French libretto. He makes La Galathée a very lively young lady indeed, who no sooner becomes flesh and blood than she snubs her lord and master in his own house and makes love to his domestic. In short, she leads poor Pygmalion such a life that we should think he must be heartily glad of the opportunity that her attempted elopement with Ganymede gives him of repetrifying his wife. The French version certainly points a moral if it does not adorn a tale. To this story M. Massé has wedded some very lively music. Madame Caussade played the part of Galathée with much *naivete* and in the scene where she tries to persuade the sleeping Ganymede to make love to her was excellent. The next representation will be on Saturday when selections from *Faust* and *La Fille du Regiment* are to be given.—*Madras Mail*

Dr. MACLEOD'S OPINION OF BOMBAY.

The *Friend of India* thinks Dr. Macleod is justly severe in the following criticisms on Bombay:—

"'Save for the surrounding scenery, Bombay would be an uninteresting city to a traveller.' 'As to the native town no Irish village of the worst kind has a look of greater poverty, confusion and utter discomfort.'"

There are many large and rather costly buildings in the native town, but they are built without the slightest regard to architectural effect. A European who should lose his way in the native town would discover many of these in narrow and secluded streets and gullies. He would often see a capacious many-storied dwelling house, and would perhaps see cows and buffaloes going up the steps and in at the front door. Such an idea as that of building their houses on some common plan, with reference to combined effect, is utterly foreign to the minds of our native fellow-citizens. Unfortunately, builders have a *Shastra* giving minute instructions regarding the building of houses, the points of the compass which they are to face and other details of construction, neglect of which would be considered fatal to the fortunes of the occupants. As the municipality have not taken these things into account in laying out streets, it often happens that the houses on a street instead of presenting one face, all stand a little sideways, and exhibit a succession of zigzags.—But we cannot assign all the blame of the unsightliness of Bombay to the natives. The ugly tiled roof spoils all our buildings. The hiding of the roof the Greeks considered almost a *sine qua non* in architecture; but it seems to be the fashion here to make the roof as obtrusive and naked as possible. A good many expensive buildings are springing up on the Esplanade, but we look at them with more or less of trembling. It is a great mistake to insist upon a fine facade when the rear of the house (more conspicuous than the front perhaps) is recklessly ugly. The row of out-houses connected with the bungalows on the Esplanade, are more conspicuous than the bungalows themselves and sufficiently suggestive of Dr. Macleod's "Irish village."—*Bombay Guardian.*

Death of the oldest Officer in the Navy.—The death of the oldest officer in the navy, viz., Admiral Davies, is announced. He was the only survivor of Lord Howe's action on the glorious 1st of June, and died at Bath on Feb. 21 in his 91st year. He preserved his senses to the last, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

One of the charges against the directors of the Merchants' Company has at length been sent for trial. On Friday, the 19th inst., the hearing of the charge against Messrs. Lane and Childs of issuing a false and fraudulent circular was resumed. Evidence was put in to show that the word "losses," upon which the case really turns, did not mean, as understood by accountants, what the prosecutor considers it did mean. On the conclusion of the evidence the Lord Mayor said that he had gone through the books, and it was clear to his mind that when the circular was issued the defendants knew that the company had had losses, and another tribunal must determine how far the opinion he had formed was correct. Both the defendants said that they were not conscious when the circular was issued of any loss, and they had done what they believed to be for the interest of the shareholders. The Lord Mayor then committed them for trial, but admitted them to bail, themselves in £2,000 each, and one surety each in £2,000. Each of the witnesses was at the same time bound over to appear and give evidence in the sum of £500. The other charge against Messrs. Lane, Helbert, and Chapman was again investigated at the Mansion House on Feb. 22 when Mr. Cape, the official liquidator, was further examined. The case was adjourned to Feb. 27 and in the meantime the defendants were again admitted to bail.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, held at Calcutta on Thursday last, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple presented the report of the select committee on the bill for imposing duties on income and profits arising from offices, property, professions and trades. In moving that the report be taken into consideration, Sir Richard Temple stated that, inasmuch as the bill after it had been considered by the select committee was in substantially the same form as when it was originally introduced, he need say but little in addition to what he had already stated. In the amendments which were made by the select committee there were no alterations of any importance and only one or two that he need notice now. The first was in that part of the report in which the select committee stated they had struck out from the bill that part which exempted insurance companies. When the exemption of these companies was proposed, it was considered that however they might be liable to the tax in equity, there would be very great difficulty felt in assessing them properly, but, afterwards, in consequence of an opinion expressed by the non-official members of the committee, that it was possible under the rough system of assessment which the bill proposed to assess these companies approximating to accuracy, therefore the exemption had been struck out. Another alteration was in section 6 in which the select committee had omitted the words "so residing or serving" and thus made chargeable salaries, &c., paid in British India to the agents of persons residing abroad. The select committee had carefully considered whether incomes derived from the interest on public securities of persons residing abroad, but drawn by agents here, should or should not be liable to the tax, and came to the conclusion that such incomes were clearly liable to the tax, and that no distinction ought to be drawn between the case of incomes derived from interest drawn by the principals, and drawn by agents. It was, however, considered, that persons drawing interest abroad, and residing abroad, ought to be exempted. The next alteration made by the select committee was the extension of the privilege of paying by instalments, to cases where the amount payable was Rs. 24 or upwards. This was a slight concession to the poorer classes. Such in brief was the bill as amended by the select committee, and the great feature of which was the omission of calling for returns. He hoped that the public would meet the Government half way, and that they would co-operate with the Government by rendering such faithful and loyal information as would enable the collectors to make a just assessment. If the expectations which he had were not realised it would always be in the power of the Council to reconstruct the bill by providing for returns to be made with respect to a memorial received from the British Indian Association. He could assure them that he was satisfied that it was lawful, legitimate, justified and expedient that incomes derived from land should be taxed the same as incomes derived from other sources. Sir R. Temple acknowledged the able services of the Secretary of the Council in assisting him to frame the bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen, in the course of a few remarks on the subject of the bill, said that he would like to put a question to his honourable friend at the head of the Financial Department, and that was with reference to the advances made by this Government on account of the Abyssinian Expedition. It was no secret that the Government here had been obliged to borrow on this account from the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, at rather a high rate of interest. What he would like to know was, first for the honourable gentleman to state whether any claim had been made respecting the interest which the Government had paid the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, and whether this claim would be allowed by the English Government.

Sir R. Temple in reply said that the point referred to by the honourable gentleman had long had the careful attention of the Financial Department, and he had no doubt the matter would be satisfactorily settled when the adjustment of the accounts was completed.

His Excellency the President said that, with reference to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen to Sir R. Temple regarding the advances made by the Indian Government on account of the Abyssinian Expedition, according to the rules of the Council he did not think the question was strictly in order, as it might more properly have been put on the day when the Budget was discussed. His Excellency thought, however, it might be for the public interest that Sir R. Temple should now answer Mr. Bullen, so he would make no objection in point of form. The terms and conditions under which the money was advanced by the Indian Government on account of the Abyssinian Expedition were very clearly laid down by the Secretary of State in a statement made in the House of Commons in the course of the Abyssinian Debate, and there was no reason to doubt but that these conditions would be strictly fulfilled, and that ample justice would be done as between the Home and the Indian Government.

The question that the report be taken into consideration was then put and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple then moved that the bill as amended be passed and carried.

Land Customs Duties Bill.

Sir R. Temple presented the report of the select committee on the bill to make better provision for the collection of land customs on certain foreign frontiers in the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and moved that it be taken into consideration, and on this being carried, moved that the bill be passed.—Carried.

Abolition of Police Superannuation Funds.

Sir R. Temple presented the reports of the select committee on the bill to abolish the Police Superannuation Funds. The report was taken into consideration and the bill passed without amendment.

Customs Duties Bill.

Sir R. Temple presented the report of the select committee on the bill to amend the law relating to Customs' Duties. The report was taken into consideration, and the bill passed without amendment.

The Council then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STREET NOISES.

TO EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the London papers we often hear of hawkers being punished for bawling out loudly in the streets, while in Bombay they often bawl out so loud as to deafen one's ears, without any hindrance. Would it not be a good thing if, as regards these persons, the Bombay Government were to observe the same laws that the Government of England observes? M.

Dr. HUNTER'S REPORT ABOUT MULHARRAO GAEKWAR, AND Mr. TAYLOR'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Ever since the statement in your paper a few days ago that Mr. Taylor has sent in to Government a reply to Dr. Hunter's report on the state of health of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and his treatment in confinement by his brother, the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda, I have, with eager solicitude, daily looked into your paper for the reply, but none having as yet appeared, I venture to say that it appears to me very doubtful that Government will ever condescend to place the document (which cannot but be a criticism on the Doctor's report and on the premature and impolitic resolution by Government thereon) on the Editor's table, and I beg therefore to suggest that Mr. Taylor, in justice to himself and to the Prince whose cause he advocates, should furnish the Press with a copy of the document for publication for the information of the public, who, having perused the Doctor's report, must also know what the other side says on the subject. FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, 20th March.

JUDICIAL CONTRASTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—That the decisions of Magistrates and Judges are sometimes unintelligible to the ordinary intellect is sufficiently illustrated by the following facts.

In the "Pall Mall Budget" of the 26th February, we read—

"On Tuesday last at Portsmouth, Samuel Carter, a private in the Royal Marines, serving on board H. M.'s ship *Hector*, was convicted of indecent conduct, and of having knocked down Captain de Horsey on the morning of the 9th instant, and sentenced to ten year's penal servitude."

We also read in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 13th instant—

"Assault on Board Ship.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Thomas Gordon, a seaman of the ship *Gloucester*, was charged with assaulting Mr. Thomas Weatherstone, the chief officer of the ship. Yesterday morning the complainant asked the prisoner to do something. The latter did not pay any attention to what he was told, turned towards the chief officer, abused him, gave him several blows with his clenched fist on his face, and knocked him down. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 15, or in default of payment of fine, was to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifteen days."

Now, these offences appear to be very similar, with the difference that the former was committed on board a ship of war, and the latter in a merchant ship; but surely that circumstance cannot warrant the tremendous disparity of sentences—ten years, and fifteen days. We are of opinion that had Mr. Thomas Gordon belonged to our ship, we should have dealt with him according to our ideas of justice—imperfect as they are doubtless—and preferred to appear before Mr. Nana Morojee the following morning in the character of defendant rather than complainant. Jack must think it rather a good joke to have a "slap" at the mate or "skipper" for *fifteen rupees*, and most assuredly thinks it cheap at the money.

Surely one or both of these cases are burlesques on justice, and we commend them as studies to those whom they may concern.

QUOD VERUM TUTUM.

BOMBAY.

Theft.—A theft of about two hundred rupees was committed in the old building of the Bank of Bombay, between Saturday night and Monday morning. Two puttawallas are in custody of the police on suspicion.

The G. I. P. Railway.—It will be seen from an advertisement that Mr. Henry Conder, the new General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, has assumed charge of his office.

New Bank of Bombay.—We observe that the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay, at their weekly meeting yesterday, reduced the rates of discount on private bills and notes by one per cent., and the rates of interest on fixed loans on deposit of goods or shipping documents for goods by one per cent.

Officers for Kurrachee.—The following are the names of the officers who proceed to Kurrachee on the *Dilharee*:—Major Lyster, Surgeon Major Cogan, Captains Carleton, Cook, Furlong, and Stuart, Lieutenants Salmond, Patterson, Willoughby, and Gordon. Mrs. Lyster, and Mrs. Salmond and maid, are also on board.

Professor Vanek's Entertainment.—This clever wizard gave his closing entertainment in the Grant Road Theatre on Monday evening. There was a pretty fair attendance, and the performance was as interesting as ever. An additional attraction was the exhibition of Miss Adele floating in the air, which astonishing performance was successfully carried out.

Passengers for Suez.—The following passengers will proceed to-day per steamer *Magdala* for Suez:—3 Messrs. Wood, Major and Mrs. Ross and child, Rev. Mr. Wade, Major and Mrs. Woodcock and child, Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, Major Litchfield, Major Sheriff, Mrs. Stanton, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Halis, Lieutenant Colonel Waddington, Dr. and Mrs. Ward, 3 children, 1 infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, 4 children, Mrs. Seaward, Messrs. Tavenor, A. J. Willcocks, Wells, Yeatman, Fleming, Wanderer, A. De Souza, Rustomjee Byramjee, Steere, Edmead, Wharton, Burbridge, Irvine, Arton, and Middleton.

Suicide by Hanging.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest yesterday at the Dhobie Talao police chowkey to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Bhau Isram, a prisoner. It appeared from the evidence recorded by the Coroner, that the deceased had been accused by his uncle of stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 250 and had been arrested on that charge and detained in the Dhobie Talao chowkey, where he was seen alive till noon on Monday last. Shortly after that time he was found hanging with one end of his waistcloth round his neck and the other fastened to the top part of a window in the chowkey. He was quite dead. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, one Nursee Govind laid the following information:—"I am a muccadum carrying on business under the name and firm of Visram Nursey. One Dyal Waghjee was in my employ and cleared goods from the Custom House for my firm, and I frequently employed him to recover monies due to my firm. On the 22nd inst. I directed him to recover from Sumsoodin Naorbhan a sum of Rs. 70-7-1, which, I believe, he has appropriated to his own use, as he has not since made his appearance. I therefore charge him with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

Defamation.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Charles Forrest, an European, appeared before Mr. R. H. Showell, and laid the following information:—"I am an engine-turner in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and live at 34 Parell Road, Byculla. I know one Thomas Reeves. He used to live with me up to yesterday. On that day, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I asked the said Thomas Reeves in the presence and hearing of one Thomas William Barker and one Richard Stokes, what yarn he had been spreading about me at Kussara and along the railway line. He got angry and said 'you are a bloody thief, you are a ticket-of-leave-man,—and you stole a watch.' He also used other words of abuse. When I told him to bridle his tongue, he said he would spend Rs. 500 to have me convicted of stealing a watch and of being a ticket-of-leave man. This took place in a room of the house. I charge the said Thomas Reeves with defamation, and pray that he may be summoned and dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted the application as applied for.

Charge of Abduction.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Zakeria Ahmed bin Sulleman appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information against Soojadin and Ismail, charging them with the abduction of his daughter, who is under age:—"I am an engineer at present out of employ and live near the Market. About noon on the 17th instant. I left my house in charge of my daughter Fatma, aged eleven years, and went out on business. I also left a servant named Hydors in the house. I returned in an hour and was informed by my servant that, during my absence, my daughter had been taken away in a gharry by two men named Soojadin and Ismail, and five or six other Borees, whose names he did not know. I immediately went to the house of Abdool Cadur, Subedar, and reported what had occurred. He took me to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who told me to obtain a warrant from the Magistrate against the said parties. I charge Soojadin and Ismail with the abduction of my daughter, who is under age and unmarried." The Magistrate on the foregoing information ordered a warrant to issue for the apprehension of the accused persons.

High Court Suits.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee sued Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee for Rs. 7,036. Mr. Cooper, who appeared for the plaintiff, explained that the debt has been due by the defendant to one Ruttonjee Jehangeer, but that on 14th October 1868 Ruttonjee had assigned the debt to the present plaintiff. The case having been proved, decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent from 1st April 1867 till judgment, costs, and 6 per cent from judgment till payment.—The Commercial Bank sued Mr. W. B. Thomson for Rs. 5,000, due on account of calls. Mr. White conducted the case for the Bank, and Mr. Cooper was instructed to watch the case for the defendant. It seems that Mr. Thompson was manager of the London and Delhi Bank, and he alleged that the shares, though in his name, belonged to that Bank. Mr. White said that if such was the case Mr. Thomson's remedy was perfectly clear, for the Bank being solvent he could recover every rupee which he paid. Decree was given against Mr. Thomson for Rs. 5,000, with costs, and interest at 6 per cent. from judgment till payment.—Two suits for calls were also disposed of by Mr. Justice Westropp. The liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation sued Dyall Panachund for Rs. 2,000, the amount of a call of £20 on each of the shares held by him. Mr. Taylor on behalf of the plaintiffs proved that the call was made on 20th May last, that it was payable in three instalments of Rs. 80, Rs. 60, and Rs. 60 respectively, and that there was a provision that on non-payment of the first or second instalment the whole amount should at once be due. Defendant had failed to pay, and so decree was given for the amount claimed, cost, and interest thereon at 6 per cent. from judgment till payment. Speedy execution was granted.—In a similar case the same liquidators sued Lalljee Khetchia for the recovery of Rs. 4,000, for a call on 20 shares. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, costs, and simple interest at 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS.

On the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis taking his departure for his new duties on Monday, a large number of his native friends went to the Byculla railway station to bid him farewell. There were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Venayek Juggonath Sunkerset, Mr. Venayek Wassodew, and about fifty more. There were also a number of Surat people, amongst whom were the members of the Jamasjee Bhownuggree family. The most noticeable feature was the presentation of an address (numerously signed) to the Hon. Mr. Ellis by the hand of Mr. Jamasjee Bomanjee Bhownuggree on behalf of the people of Surat. It was nicely encased in a "kincob" (brocade) bag. Mr. Ellis said he would reply to the address hereafter. The hon'ble gentleman left by the afternoon train, and as our readers are aware he goes first to Umballa.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23rd March.

[Before John Connon, Esq.]

False Pretences.—Jewraz Premjee, a tailor, was charged with obtaining by false pretences forty yards of cloth, value Rs. 22, from Shapoorjee Ardashir, a dubash, and was sentenced to hard labour for two months.

Gambling.—Ally Mahomed and Syed Imam were charged with gambling with instruments of gaming in a public place, and were on conviction fined Rs. 20 each, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month each.

MAHABLESHWUR.

The Acting Revenue Commissioner S. D. submitted on 4th March a letter from the Sattara Collector, accompanied by the Mahableshwur Superintendent's annual report for the year 1868, with his own observations, and with an expression of his concurrence in the Collector's opinion regarding the maintenance of the present municipal system, and the disposal of the proceeds of Church sittings.

In reference to these documents, Government, on the 22nd instant, passed the following "Resolution:"—"The income for the year amounted to Rs. 19,395, and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 14,766. The institute has more than absorbed the surplus, and it is to be hoped that no further outlay will be required on this account. His Excellency in Council considers that the efforts of the Commissioners should be directed towards affording the bazaar an adequate supply of water. The proceeds of the Church sittings should be kept separate, and expended solely on repairs and other matters connected with the building. Government regret that the collection of the house tax has been foregone by the municipality. The suggestion of the Superintendent to have two separate committees, one for the bazaar, and the other for the station cannot at present be taken into consideration. Unless the houses situated outside the bazzar are included in the municipal limits, there will be no legal authority for the levy of the house and wheel tax, and the repairs of the roads will be dependent, as heretofore, on voluntary subscriptions. The report as to the progress of the cinchona plantation is very satisfactory. The separate papers relating to the destruction of the hospital by fire will be transferred to the Public Works Department."

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Second Day, March 22.

The Commission sat to-day at 2 o'clock in the Durbar Room, Town Hall.

Commissioners:—Mr. A. R. Scoble (chairman); Colonel Kendall, R. E.; Dr. W. G. Hunter; and Dr. Lyon (secretary).

Captain Tulloch, R. E., having been requested to give the Commission his opinion on the various schemes mentioned in Mr. Russel Aitken's report, said he had not gone into the Poway and Toolsee schemes, as it appeared to be the general impression that these schemes would not be considered, and that the scheme hinged upon the acceptance of either the Shewla or Canery scheme. As to the Shewla scheme, the main was proposed to be made of steel. Now steel had never been tried before, and though he was not opposed to the introduction of a new material, yet it would be rather a costly experiment if steel turned out a failure. After a calculation, he had come to the conclusion that the scheme would cost 180 lakhs instead of the sum set down in the estimates, viz., 140 lakhs. The steel would cost more than estimated, the cost of carriage very much in excess of what had been put down, and the cost of laying still more so. Even taking the cost of the scheme at 140 lakhs, he thought that was very much more than the project was worth. And then, with 56 miles of piping, and a pressure of 300 feet, very serious consequences would result if anything went wrong. He was of opinion that Shewla was too far away, and there was no advantage to be gained, so far as he could see, from going so far. As to the Canery project his general opinion was that it was not worth the money proposed to be spent on it, however good the project might be in itself. With the Canery and Vehar schemes they would just have 24 gallons per head per day, which would be an effective supply of 12 gallons, or 6 gallons more than at present, allowing half the supply for waste in course of distribution. The Canery scheme was estimated by Mr. Aitken to cost 41½ lakhs; Mr. Ormiston had estimated the cost at 50 lakhs; and he thought it would cost 60 lakhs, and that the project was worth that sum of money. The dam of the reservoir was to be 136 feet high; he did not maintain that a dam could of that height not be constructed with perfect safety, but no work costing half a million sterling should depend for its success on a dam so high as that. The highest dam he could think of at home was 108 or 110 feet, and they generally went down to 90 feet and lower than that; and even these 90 feet dams were never filled to 6 feet from the top—there would be the greatest risk in doing so. Then it was very important that the geology of the districts should be carefully delineated on the plan, so that there might be no mistake about putting down the dam on a strata through which the water would pass.

Mr. Russel Aitken—In all cases trap is the foundation.

Captain Tulloch said that might be, but how were they to know that there was no fault. He was sure there was not one place in fifty so admirably situated for a water supply as Bombay and Mr. Russel Aitken, in going to Shewla, had gone needlessly far. The price of the Shewla scheme would be very great, and the supply to be got from it would not, he considered, be sufficient for Bombay. They could not have too much water in Bombay. He thought a much larger reservoir could be made for a much smaller sum by coming down the Ghauts nearer Bombay.

Colonel Kendall—Do you see any suitable sites?

Captain Tulloch thought it would be extraordinary if there were not suitable sites. Taking the map in Mr. Russel Aitken's report to be correct, there were valleys where a dam could be built for about half a million, which would impound he did not know how much water. He would have a reservoir five or six or ten times as large as Shewla, and having done so, another reservoir would not be required every time the city wanted an additional 10 gallons of water per head per day. Then it would be better to have an open duct right into Bombay if they could. At all events that subject should be most carefully gone into. Or they could have a closed duct of masonry. He could give no idea of the cost of such a work. After the water was brought to Bombay, they could have pumps to force it through the mains and the distributing pipes. When asked how, with the low lying country between Callian and Bombay, he would carry the water across the tidal creeks at Tannah, Salsette, and Bandora, Captain Tulloch said he did not see why these creeks should not be crossed by syphons, for from what Mr. Aitken said of the country he did not see how these places could be crossed by an aqeduct. They could run pipes along the sides of the railway at these places. At all events, before the Municipality spent half a million on this work, the subject should be gone into much more fully. All the valleys on the way down should be thoroughly examined.

Mr. Russel Aitken remarked that he had already been investigating that particular subject for three years.

Captain Tulloch said he did not know the country, but from the map he would venture to say that if he had a month he could get a good position for a dam. On being questioned by Mr. Russel Aitken regarding the height to which he would raise the duct so as to give the proper fall over the flat country, he said he had not said he would carry it above ground; it might be carried below ground by excavation so as to give the proper fall. It could of course be made water tight.

Mr. Aitken—Do you think that would be cheaper than a main?

Captain Tulloch—Yes; I think it would.

Mr. Aitken—I have tried it both ways and I find it is not. Would you be kind enough to prepare a rough estimate?

Captain Tulloch—It is very hard to ask me to prepare a rough estimate. If the Municipality will employ me on that subject I will be very glad to do so. I do not see the slightest difficulty.

Mr. Aitken—There is no doubt about how the work is to be done; it is a question of expense; and I don't think it would take you more than two or three hours to prepare a comparative estimate.

Captain Tulloch said if Mr. Aitken would give him the information he wanted he would do so. Captain Tulloch, in reply to further questions, said the expense for pumping would be, for raising 12 million gallons 22 feet high, Rs. 30,000 yearly.

Mr. Aitken said that would require 3 lakhs a year, for there was 12 million gallons and five times the height required; and even then the figures he thought were rather too low.

Examination continued by Colonel Kendall—Thought the water should be filtered if brought in by an open duct, but the water would not be spoiled by a closed duct. He should prefer the close duct. Thought that with a good sanitary arrangements no evil would result from an increased water supply and a quantity of water running to waste, for wherever there was a tap the waste water should run into a drain.

Dr. J. Lumsdaine, acting Health Officer, who was next examined, thought there ought to be an increased supply of water. The present supply was not sufficient. There should, in his opinion, be 30 gallons a head per day. At present there was a good deal of water drawn from wells and tanks and other places which ought not to be allowed to exist, the water in them being unwholesome. The Municipality had no control by the Act over many of these places, but the water was very bad. There were 4,802 private wells in different places naturally supplied, and the water in most of them was impure. Vehar water was remarkably good. Even in the dipping wells, notwithstanding the filthy dipping vessels, the water was remarkably pure—purer than the water generally used at home. 30 gallons a head per day would be sufficient, but if the supply were unlimited it would be better. Thought the Vehar water had done good to the health of the people of Bombay. As to the distribution of the water he would avoid house connections for the poor, but would have stand pipes. Would close every dipping well: they were merely nuisances. Agreed with Captain Tulloch that with good sanitary arrangements no evils would result from an increased supply of water; it would be an advantage. In a sanitary point of view he thought Vehar water would be preferable to salt water for watering the roads. Natives bathed in the open air, and there ought to be places provided for them to bathe. Bathing at present was a great source of discomfort all over the town, it made the whole place so filthy. The Commission then adjourned till Thursday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock.

THE JEWRAZ BALU GIRLS' SCHOOL.

On Thursday afternoon, the 18th instant, a meeting took place in Mr. Dwarkadass Vasanjee's garden, at Malabar Hill, for the distribution of prizes to the girls of the above-named institution. There were about three hundred native gentlemen present on the occasion. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was unanimously voted to the chair. Mr. Munsookram Kooberjee, the indefatigable inspector of the school, read a report of the progress made by the institution, which was most satisfactory. The examination of the pupils was then proceeded with. The girls read several pieces in the vernacular and were examined as to meaning of the text, which they seemed to understand very well. Prizes were next distributed to the most successful pupils.

The chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I would have been glad if a worthier gentleman than myself had occupied the chair. But as Sheth Dwarkadass Vasanjee, the founder of the school, and Khutaoobhaee Mukunjee have been pleased to confer this honour upon me, I offer my acknowledgments to them and beg leave to speak a few words. It has been a source of great gratification to me to find that the name of Jewraz Balu, an honest, straightforward, and respectable gentleman, and an old friend of mine, is associated with this girls' school. This is not the time or place to say anything in his praise. I have merely touched on the subject and beg to express my opinion on the report which has been just read to us, of the school conducted in his name. 50 girls only formerly received education in this school. Their number has now increased to 70, a circumstance which is highly gratifying. From this it is evident that our Hindoo friends have commenced to appreciate female education. There has been a marked progress in the school since it was placed on a better footing. On hearing this all of us must feel delighted. Through Sheth Dwarkadass's liberality and exertions a branch school was established outside the Fort. The business of this school also is conducted satisfactorily. It is not necessary to speak at length to explain to our Hindoo friends the advantages of female education, as they themselves appear to appreciate them. There is no objection to give education to girls suited to them after taking due precaution. Many advantages are derivable from the measure, and it promotes to some extent social happiness. Any man who spends his money for educational purposes is sure to be praised. In a short time the good fruits of education will make their appearance and reflect credit and glory on him. Therefore my request to my Hindoo friends is that they should exert themselves and assist as much as they can to promote the education of the members of their community. Those persons on whom fortune smiles should use a portion of their wealth for education. This will be called true charity. Their money will be blessed, and they will hereafter obtain honour from the people. I strongly advise my Hindoo friends never to be backward in grounding in the principles of their religion. I am decidedly of opinion that a religious education should precede a secular one. It is the duty of teachers as far as practicable to impress on the minds of the girls the principles of morality. The girls should be taught to speak the truth, wish well to the people, and to do good deeds, and to train up their children while young in the same way. Good fruits of secular education will be secured only in the event of children being thoroughly grounded in the principles of religion. It must be borne in mind that if instructions in the principles of religion be not imparted, secular education will not produce the good fruits it ought to produce. If my above recommendation is acted upon, I am confident that all enlightened and wise men will extend due support and encouragement to the cause of female education. In concluding this address, I would make favourable mention of Sheth Dwarkadass Vasanjee for having set apart the large sum of Rs. 20,000 to commemorate his grandfather's memory and thus caused that well known Shethia's name to be associated with a useful institution like this girls' school. The only recommendation I have now to make is this—if a separate trust deed for the money has not already been prepared, the same should be got ready and trustees appointed without loss of time to ensure the continuance of this institution in perpetuity. My request to the officials connected with the institution is that they should exert themselves heartily for it and always keep it in a flourishing condition.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

Monday, 15th March.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co., plaintiffs and appellants, vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, defendant and respondent.—The Latter vs. The Former.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Manisty, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants in the first case. Mr. Pigot and Mr. White, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiffs in the first suit appealed from a decree given by Sir Joseph Arnould, in favour of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib on the 14th September 1868. In this suit, which was a very complicated one and lasted several days, the plaintiffs in the first action prayed that the defendant may be decreed to hand over certain shares to them, and that he may be decreed to pay them Rs. 2,45,000 for damages sustained by reason of the detention of the shares by defendant. If the defendant was unable to hand over the shares, the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 3,85,000 as the value thereof. Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, the plaintiff in the second suit, claimed, on the other hand, to recover from the defendants R 1,77,452, due and payable to him on the 15th July 1867, and a further sum of Rs. 1,46,719, on account of various sums of money advanced at interest from time to time by the plaintiff as a banker. On the whole case, His Lordship's conclusion was that no such adjustment of accounts as Soomar Ahmed, (partner of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co.) alleged took place on the 21st January 1862; (2), that for reasons stated, Hajee Ismail had the right he always claimed to hold the shares deposited with him by Soomar Ahmed until final adjustment, and until Soomar had paid or satisfied the whole of Blackwell and Co.'s account; (3), and as a consequence of the previous conclusions, that Hajee Ismail was entitled to have an account taken of the office account partnership from the 20th October 1865, (Dewali of Sumvut 1921) and of the sub-partnership or "juttha" account from the 30th October 1864, (Dewali of Sumvut 1920). In accordance with these conclusions, His Lordship recorded a finding on the issues, and passed minute of decree.

The grounds of the appeal were, among others, that the findings of the Court below ought upon the evidence to have been in favour of the appellants; that the decree in the suit was contrary to law, equity, and justice, and ought to have been in favour of the appellants in the terms of the prayer in the plaint; and that the direction of the learned Judge that the accounts should be taken in the second of these suits, that the appointment by him of a receiver, and his order that the appellants should deliver up to such receiver the assets of the partnership in their hands, were not warranted by the evidence on the facts of the case, and were contrary to law, equity, and justice.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment on the appeal, referred to the plaint in the first of the two suits, remarking that, as pointed out by the Court in the course of the argument, the case set up by the plaintiffs (Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co.) was disproved by their own witnesses, Sorabjee, Temooljee and others. The plaintiffs must therefore fail in that suit; and the Court had thought it improper to allow any amendment in the decree of the lower Court therein. The decree in that suit in favour of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib must, therefore, be confirmed. In the second suit, the great question was, whether there was a final adjustment of accounts on the 21st January 1867. The learned Judge in the Court below had found in the negative; and the Appellate Court were of opinion that that finding was correct. It was to be observed that the case made out by Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co. was in itself inconsistent. If the partnership account had been adjusted, as alleged by the defendants Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co., the item of Rs. 5,604 would not have had to be settled when they came to adjust on the 21st January 1867. The evidence of the defendants' own witnesses showed that the item in question remained to be adjusted. Independently of that all the circumstances of the case were inconsistent with a settlement as alleged by Fazul Mahomed. No releases could have been given, and it was impossible to suppose that an arrangement of that nature was come to. Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, with the liabilities to Blackwell and Co. outstanding, would not have agreed to such a settlement. This circumstance, in the opinion of their Lordships, threw the greatest possible doubt on the case set up by Fazul Mahomed; also the fact that the entry on which reliance was placed, was not referred to in the plaint, nor was a copy annexed to it, but a copy of a summarised account only was annexed. Evidence was given to explain the latter circumstance, but that evidence was not satisfactory. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Court could not conclude there was any adjustment as alleged by Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co. This Court concurred with the learned Judge below in that finding. The learned Chief Justice commented at some length upon the evidence of different witnesses, and laid down directions as to the way in which certain variations were to be made in the decree when the Commissioner took an account. As to the appointment of a receiver, the Court considered that a receiver was necessary, because the partnership assets had to be collected. The decree of the Court below was, therefore, affirmed with certain variations, each party to pay his own costs of the appeal.

A Mr. Orridge is calling attention to the fact that a vast number of historical documents of great importance are to be found in the Guildhall Archives, containing a mass of information regarding history in the 15-17th centuries, 'perfectly astounding,' and strangely overlooked by Macaulay and all other modern historians.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A NATIVE VIEW OF THE TOWN DUTIES.

(From the Mitrodaya.)

The Town Duties Bill has at last passed into an Act. It is needless to say that the change, which came upon it on the last day of its tentative life, has not only displeased the community at large, but spread mortification and discontent in the hearts of those very persons who formerly were in favour of this kind of taxation. It is impossible to conceal the politic manœuvre by which the real nature of this tax was concealed up to the last moment. There cannot be any doubt in the minds of all reasonable people, whose mental sight is not perversed by selfish and personal motives that this tax under any form and shape is calculated to do harm to society. It is impossible for any man to conceal the bare deformity and naked injustice of such crooked ways of taxation. A person slightly acquainted with the working of this tax formerly in this island and now in the mofussil, will surely see, what latitude, what inducements, and what facility the levy of this tax gives to fraud and corruption. It opens all doors to bribery; fosters a system of receiving gratification, and sets up a living machinery for oppressing the poor. It is really a misfortune of the pauper population of this presidency that they have not a single man in the Council to protect their interest and look to their welfare. The European element in the Council is undoubtedly not supposed to be perfectly conversant with the wants, requirements, and ideas of the natives. Coming from a foreign land, and differing from a native population in colour, creed and feeling, it is certainly fanciful to expect them to be thoroughly acquainted with their ideas and sentiments. The bulk, therefore, of the indigenous population of this country look up to the native element; and when those very persons on whom they rely try to betray their trust and play traitors with their protegees, they have no quarters left to them to go for redress. This state of things has exactly come to pass with regard to the Town Duties Bill. It is quite evident to all what a sudden transformation has come to pass on the nature of this bill since its first advent in the Council. The primary object of this bill was no doubt to raise money indirectly, from the principal staples of merchandize to meet, what they have chosen to call, the exceptional wants of the city. We have more than once showed that these exceptional wants are a mere sham. For ourselves we have from the beginning taken a hostile attitude against the imposition of this tax under any shape or [illegible]. Recourse to this kind of impost is only to be sought, to meet extraordinary expenditure caused under circumstances which cannot be avoided. In our island, on the contrary, the Justices sanctioned the principle of this system of taxation, first to screen the landlords from bearing their proper burden of municipal expenditure; secondly to fondle a pet and pampered Commissioner in his unbounded extravagance; and, thirdly, to batten a set of drones in the department at the sacrifice of the poor. There cannot be any question that this step of the Justices was highly reprehensible. But, still, to show their anxiety for the poor, and their ardent desire to protect their interest, it was to this last moment given out that grain will be excluded from the schedule. We do not, no doubt, approve of this tax at all; we say it is impolitic and semi-savage in its nature; but still when we found that there was no escape from it, under any circumstances, as there was a majority in the Council in its favour, backed by the sanction of a packed meeting of the Justices, we were at least glad to see that grain was not included in the schedule. But to our surprise and disappointment we see, on the last day, an amendment proposed, and as if by a side-wind grain inserted in place of cotton. Can any reasonable man doubt for a moment that this tax now would not weigh on the poor? Of the two objects proposed for taxation, cotton and grain—is there any question that cotton was better fitted to bear this burden than grain? It is really creditable to the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee that he expressed his sense of disapprobation at the insertion of grain in the schedule. We believe the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass had no intention to tax the necessaries of life in the beginning. It was rather more becoming in Mr. Munguldass to have thrown out the whole bill than allowed grain to be taxed. It is no matter of congratulation to the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass to have carried this bill. The whole thing is mutilated and maimed, and that to such an extent, that it has become a thing of contempt to its best friends and advocates. It no way exculpates His Excellency the Governor from blame for giving his sanction to a tax barely unjust and inequitable, merely by saying that he regretted to impose this tax on the necessaries of life, but was compelled to do it as it was indispensible for the proper working of the municipality. If it was really impossibl for the municipality to do without funds, why not raise the house-rate or tax cotton. But we are no way surprised to see His Excellency saying that he heard it stated several times in the Council that such a kind of tax met with the general assent of the native community. True, it is, it was stated so in the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass, but it must be confessed that it is an impudent misrepresentation. There is hardly a dozen persons who favour tax on grain. Let Mr. Munguldass show how is the general assent of the native community expressed to him? It is pity that our native Councillors should thus be an instrument of oppressing the poor. Just see how the whole thing is managed. Grain, the common food of the natives, is taxed not at the will and desire of the conquerors, but at the wish of natives. The whole blame is thrown on their heads. We must confess that this black mail on grain will be remembered by the natives with feeling of bitterness and coupled with the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass. We think the Bombay Association, if not dependent on its president, must move in this matter and at least petition the Government to remove tax on grain.

SCANDAL.

(Madras Athenæum.)

Only "one out of a hundred (of English ladies) can go through the ordeal (of living in India) and come out unscathed." The proportion of virtuous women among the wives of Anglo-Indians is about one per cent!! This is news to us. We have spent a terrible number of years in the country, have had fair average opportunities of witnessing what was going on in Indian society; have not, we blush to admit, closed our ears against all the "Gup" and scandal that has flown about, and yet we have never made this astounding discovery. We were even under the impression that the proportion lay quite the other way, that there was indeed an amount of wifely dutifulness, affection and devotion to be found in India which would compare favourably with any society in the whole world. And even in these days of universal scepticism, we decline to give up our old creed without a struggle. We will not accept the dictum of the man who in the *Army and Navy Gazette* has taken upon himself to liable the best and fairest part of our community without tackling him a little upon his facts. We should like to know who "the man" can possibly be. Is he utterly ignorant of the subject he writes about, or does he fancy he knows something about it from experience? If the former, it is an additional illustration of the beauty of that eccentric theory that the want of personal experience in any matter is the surest qualification for forming a sound opinion thereon. If the latter, we can only lament and wonder at the very exceptional sort of society the poor "man" must have had the bad luck to fall into. Yet even then it would be but an illogical arguing from the particular to the general, to imply that a residence in India becomes a certain qualification for figuring in the Divorce Court. Anglo-Indian names have figured in the Divorce Court, we admit, of course, a good many more than ought to have so figured we also admit—a very easy admission by the way since, of course, there *ought* to have been none at all. But the actual number of such cases on record, as compared with the number of married Europeans in India, gives a very small percentage indeed.

It is easy enough, however, to explain why Indian society has got to be regarded as lax in the estimation of people not intimately acquainted with it. An Indian divorce case is always a conspicuous thing, it is paraded, made the most of, reported in full, enlarged upon in a fashion which is seldom applied to an ordinary English divorce case unless there is a lord concerned in it, or the particulars are unusually sensational. In India everybody is known; is a person of some importance, at any rate in his or her own circle, that circle being tolerably large and sufficiently well off to patronize the Press. That circle also likes to know all about its members and the Press gratifies the liking with amplest particulars. Moreover, among Anglo-Indians the number of divorce cases more nearly approximates to the number of crimes against wedlock than it does elsewhere. Everybody in India lives in a glass house, there is hardly such a thing as secrecy possible, at any rate not for long, every man and every woman knows all about every other man and woman in the neighbourhood, or may do so if they please, even to the extent of what each had for dinner. As for the services, there is, as a general rule, an amount of fraternity among them, said to be not quite equal now to what it was formerly, but still almost without parallel anywhere else in the whole world, which makes them marvellously confidential about one another's private affairs. All stations are in communication, there is always some friend in each to write all its scandal to some friend elsewhere, and so everything gets known all over the country. The real difficulty is not to know what has occurred, but to feel sure that you don't know a great deal more than has occurred, for the arts of exaggeration and invention are not wholly unknown. However the result is that any illicitly attached couple who may fancy that

Their happy love may have a secret church
Under the Church, as Faith's is under Paul's

will probably find themselves sadly in error, and reckoning without their Host (of acquaintances.) In England a little judicious management can keep these matters quiet enough. In India, and especially at up-country stations, such keeping quiet is almost impossible. The scandal must get abroad and Anglo-Indian husbands, being generally able to afford the expenses of a divorce at the modern reduced rates, and unwilling to submit tamely to a disgrace *which everybody knows about*, usually have recourse to their legal remedy, so that the old saying that for every divorcee you may reckon a dozen more who ought to have been divorcees, but for their luck in escaping detection, will not apply to India. Then, again, there are here and there to be found coteries more lax in tone than the generality, to whom, or rather to some of whom, the hard words employed by "the man" may justly apply, and of whom the really innocent may have no right to complain of being misrepresented, thanks to their own folly in putting themselves within reach of misrepresentation. "The man" may have heard anecdotes of some of these and applied them to all and sundry.

Again, there are, here and there, places in India, where unprotected females are exposed to similar risks often without any fault of their own; places where wives are sent for health's sake or for amusement as the case may be, without their husbands; and sometimes though really very rarely, these poor wives, grass widows as they are called in Anglo-Indian slang, do actually come to grief; and, sometimes, very much more often are cruelly maligned and slandered for some heedless folly quite consistent with the most perfect innocence. Spiteful people, and people of foul imaginations gloat over such stories, exaggerate them, spread them about and then at last some "man" scribbling for a newspaper adopts the lies as Gospel, and sets them forth as the true account of the manners and customs of English women in India. Then, again, there have been a good many novels written of late of which the scene is laid partly in India and in which Anglo-Indians do largely figure; and it has come to be the case that no novel will go down unless it is, to a certain extent, sensational, that is, it must depict abnormal characters and describe abnormal occurrences. . . . .

We think a man's experience must have been exceptionally unlucky if he cannot count ten good for one bad among his lady acquaintances. If any one choose to devote himself specially to the pursuit of unvirtuous woman, of course he may find such and by eschewing the acquaintance of all beside, and may be enabled to show a formidable ratio as the result of *his* experience. And the unfledged youth who has formed his notion of women from Mess and Club stories may fancy he sees a Messalina under every bonnet he meets excepting always his own mother and sisters. There are scorpions and scorpions of course, but one has generally to hunt for them; and to the impartial spectator of private life who does not go out o his way to seek her, a vicious woman is not a much more common phenomenon than the traditional "scorpion in the boot" with which all griffins are threatened on first arrival. In fine, we consider the libel to which we have referred, a disgraceful and baseless calumny against the ladies of our community, and, though we are getting too old to take up the cudgels for them ourself, except in the Editorial way, yet, if any muscular Christian of an Anglo-Indian husband should by chance meet with "the man" in England and treat himself to five shilling's worth in kicking him, we confess we should chuckle over the performance, and agree with the verdict, "served him right."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

As a counterpart to the hopeful account of the works on the Suez Canal given by Mr. Fowler in last week's *Times*, the following extracts from a conversation between M. Edmond About and some Frenchmen inhabiting Alexandria are not without interest:—

'If you happen to be a person whose good opinion is worth gaining, or whose good word will carry weight, you are certain to be invited to see the works at Port Said, and to be well feted into the bargain and who can be very certain of what he sees after drinking one or to bottles of champagne? . . . At each stage you meet a body of workmen, shovel in hand, half a hundred tents and even half a dozen houses, which take to pieces in a few minutes, and these accompany you throughout your entire journey. You land from your steamer; you admire the works; you enter a neat-looking house, and there drink a bottle of wine and eat a crust of bread. Scarcely have you turned your back than the village and workmen take a short cut across country and await you at the next station. All the French have been taken in in the same way. Even the Prince Napoleon, who passes for being no fool amongst the senators. A national idea! a national speculation! and, above all, the national wine! What wonder, then, if one's head is a little turned. Sir Henry Bulwer, on his visit, provided himself with a knife, and cut a notch in the chalet wherein M. de Lesseps had offered him the first breakfast, and all across the isthmus he found his notch accompanied him. At the last banquet, when he took leave of the company, M. de Lesseps and his friends looked for some small compliment, but all that they obtained by way of thanks was—"Messieurs, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire observer que, si les diplomates ont une langue, c'est pour se taire——."'

It is only fair to add that M. About gives his readers to understand that implicit credence is not to be placed in anything you may hear from any European inhabitant of Alexandria.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. SIMS REEVES IN COURT.

A trial of some interest, especially to musical artistes, came off on Friday, Feb. 19, at the Cheltenham County Court, before Mr. Sumner, judge of the Gloucestershire County Courts. "Hodson *v.* Harrison" was an action brought by the lessee of the Cheltenham Theatre, against Mr. Harrison, agent to Mr. Sims Reeves, to recover £26 17s. for losses alleged to have been sustained by the non-appearance of Mr. Reeves at a concert at Cheltenham in October last, at which he had engaged to sing with Madame Patey-Whytock, Miss Banks, and others. The engagement was made with the party, which was called Mr. Sims Reeves' party, to sing at one concert at Cheltenham for 100 guineas. Mr. Reeves did not sing at Cheltenham, the reason given being that he was ill. However, he sung at Worcester next night. Mr. Reeves had been subpœnaed on the trial, but did not appear, and a letter was read from Mr. Reeves enclosing a certificate from Dr. Phillips, dated Feb. 18, that Mr. Reeves was suffering from severe cold and ulcerated throat, that he was confined to his house, and that it would be highly dangerous for him to leave it. Mr. Gough, of the Oxford Circuit, who appeared for the plaintiff, applied that Mr. Reeves should be fined for non-attendance, stating that the utmost difficulty had been experienced in serving him with the subpœna, and that when served he tore it up and said he would not appear. The judge thereupon fined Mr. Reeves £10 for non-appearance, saying he should disregard the medical certificate. The case then went on, and it was proved that on it being announced that Mr. Reeves would not sing Sir Alexander Ramsay rose in the theatre and called on the rest of the audience to follow him and demand a return of their money, which they did. The trial occupied four hours, and ended in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum claimed.

Mr. Sims Reeves writes to *The Times* denying the statement that he tore up the subpœna to attend the trial and stating that he would have attended the trial, though in no way pecuniarily interested in the result, had he been physically capable of doing so. The medical certificate was disregarded by the judge, Mr. Reeves adds, simply because it was held to be no legal evidence of the facts stated in it.

A NEW SYSTEM OF INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

Of the numerous proposals put forward lately for the purpose of increasing our military strength by an expansive organisation not involving expense, in time of peace, that of establishing some sort of association between our Regular infantry and our Militia regiments appears to be among the soundest. Some writers have proposed to do this on a scale so extensive as scarcely to be practicable without a very radical change in the constitution of the Army. But that it might be accomplished to an important extent without any violent disruption of existing arrangements is perfectly possible, and even probable. Pending the consideration of those broader schemes, we again invite attention to a modest, but, we think, not a useless suggestion, put forth by ourselves a few weeks since. We mean the localisation at home and in India respectively of a certain number of battalions of the Line. It is idle to talk of affiliating a Militia regiment, or a Militia district to a battalion which is one day at Portsmouth, the next at Poona, and the next at Peshawur. To cure this we must change our system of infantry reliefs. Let us see how we can do this without the addition of fifty battalions to the Line, or any of the more formidable schemes lately advanced.

The present distribution of our infantry battalions is 52 in India, 37 in the colonies, and 52 at home; but, when the arrangements consequent upon the reduction of the colonial garrisons are carried out the numbers will stand as follows:—

India	52
Colonies	30
Home	59
	141.

With the view of securing that certain battalions shall be always at home in time of peace associated with the Militia as regards the power of being largely expanded from that force in the event of crisis, and associated with battalions in India in the light of reserves in ordinary times, it is proposed—

That one battalion of the regiments of the Line numbered from the 1st to the 25th inclusive, and three battalions of each of the two Rifle regiments, should be always at home in time of peace, and one battalion always in India.

That the other regiments of the Line should take their turn of foreign service as at present, whether in India or the colonies, in the proportion of five years at home to ten years abroad.

The distribution of battalions would then be as follows:—

Battalions for home service—1st to 25th, and three each of Rifles ...	31
Ditto, for purely Indian service ...	27
Battalions for general service ...	83
	141

Of these last, 25 would be in India, to make up the present establishment of 52 battalions; 30 would be in the colonies, or 55 altogether abroad, and 28 at home, the last being just the number necessary to effect the regular relief, so as to allow five years at home for ten abroad.

The battalions kept for home service would be in a position very much resembling that of the Guards and the four heavy cavalry regiments not sent abroad unless in time of war. Under ordinary circumstances, they would be the training school of the corresponding battalion in India; the same line of promotion would be preserved for the officers as at present, with the great convenience that those anxious to exchange to or from India might do so at any time without the loss of a step. Those at home would be interested in preserving the good name and efficiency of the battalion in India, and thus the battalions in the East would not be likely to get into the slack condition of locals. The men would be enlisted for the regiment, and transferred from the home to the Indian battalion. Those whose health might not permit of their continuing in the East could finish their time with the battalion at home. It would be a matter of not the slightest difficulty to arrange that both battalions might be kept in a thoroughly efficient state. That at home, having the advantage of few moves and other disturbing causes, would be highly disciplined and prepared for service in the field; that in India would be kept constantly freshened by trained and willing soldiers from home, for as far as possible, it should be filled by volunteerss for India, while the wholesome and invigorating element of *esprit de corps* would be preserved in the most decided way. Each battalion at home would have, say, its three months of real soldiering in the summer, its Militia contingent being present with it for three or four weeks of the time. The rest of the year should be made easy to both officers and men.

We cannot so readily apply a similar principle to the cavalry service, for there the organisation of the regiments is not, as in the case of the infantry, made, as it were, ready to our hands. There are no double regiments of cavalry, and we could only carry out a similar scheme as regards horse soldiers by the difficult proceeding of breaking up and reconstructing regiments. Still it would not be impossible to provide that six regiments of the eleven in India might be made, say, left wings (of three squadrons each) of regiments of a corresponding description at home, five regiments in India and five at home being left for general service.

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CITY MEN.

IV.—The Chairman.

Among the first essentials to a popular company is a creditable chairman, and a wary promoter has no more difficult or delicate task than to select the man for the place. He must stand high either in the aristocracy of rank or wealth. He ought to have easy manners and easier principles. His aspect should inspire respect if not reverence, and, if not equal to a good speech on occasion, he should at least look as he could make one if he liked. Mr. Leveson was fully alive to all this, and it was his ambition to possess a model chairman of his own, to be used when and how he liked. He was quite practical enough to prefer substance to shadow, but he dismissed as Utopian—perhaps hastily—the dream of finding some hereditary millionaire, recommended alike by his name and his business imbecility. So he turned his eyes westward, and for long he looked in vain. His own earlier monetary relations had all lain to the east of Temple Bar, and a diligent study of Burke landed him no nearer the object he had in view. He had no idea of making a bargain in the dark or of bestowing the appointments in his gift without taking solid pledges that the duty should be discharged to his satisfaction. At last he resolved on taking the Hon. Mr. St. Leger to his partial confidence a gentleman who, although he showed excellently on paper as a director, was by no means of calibre to play the monarch to Mr. Leveson's mayor of the board-room. Lack of self-appreciation was not St. Leger's failing, and his individual opinion evidently was that Leveson need go no farther afield to find his man. But Leveson waived courtesy and went steadily to his point, and St. Leger bit his lips, swallowed down his rising pique, and being a sensible man, laughed as pleasantly as he could manage to do, and set himself to think. "I have the very thing," he exclaimed at last; "ask Boltington." "Boltington! who's Boltington? Never heard of him," said Leveson, musingly. "No, that's just the very thing; no more has any one else, of this generation at least. Some people knew him well enough twenty years ago." And he rapidly sketched his friend's biography with the facile hand of a master. The Right Hon. the Earl of Boltington had begun life five-and-thirty years before as Lord Martingale, a cornet in the Cuirassiers, green. Then he was a good-looking young fellow, with exceedingly taking manners, and, although his father let his liberal allowance run indefinitely in arrear, he might have done well in life had he only given himself fair play. But unluckily he had the worst head in the world for figures, an utter absence of any power of calculation, and was hopelessly possessed with the demon of gambling. If the cards and dice were out of his hands, he was sure to be puzzling himself over his betting book. Had not fortune stood his friend at games of chance, his defeats in those of skill would have driven him from the field in his first campaign, and, although in those days book-making as a science was in its infancy, he succeeded inhabitually enmeshing himself in complications from which no succession of possible winners could have dragged him out. If he went to arrange a bill or negotiate a post-obit, and haggled over terms the money-lenders made unconscionably high on the ground of the dubious value of the property to revert to him at the demise of the worthy father, those wily gentlemen learned that to have their own terms they had only to finger a bundle of notes before his eyes. He lived for the day, and never thought of the morrow. At last the smash came, and Martingale, who had naturally the earliest information of what was impending, arranged to read at Dessein's at Calais the intelligence of his own eclipse. Since then he had lived an exile, supporting himself on his title. He could boast more intimate acquaintance with the hotel and prison accommodation of the baths and capitals of Europe than perhaps any man of his time. The death of his venerable father made little change in his circumstances, and if the post-obits had run off, there was still an abundance of Boltington's old paper reposing in the rubbish drawers of the usurious fraternity. As St. Leger proceeded with the life Leveson rubbed his hands, and, on putting him through a cross-examination, gave signs of still more lively satisfaction. Leveson learned that there was little danger of missing his lordship in his present quarters—Rue Clichy, Paris. He crossed the Channel to wait on him there, was highly gratified with the interview; indeed, it was a case of mutual appreciation at first sight. His title apart, his lordship's grey hair and drooping moustache, his dignified and rather melancholy features, must be invaluable contributions towards the prosperity of any struggling company. As might have been anticipated from his antecedents, he was absolutely superior to prejudice, and so thoroughly a man of honour that when his visitor spoke out frankly, as he chose to do, he met him at once in an equally candid spirit. The result of the angel visit was that, although Lord Boltington's body stayed in the meantime where it was, his spirit went with Leveson, who carried away certain memoranda in his pocket-book. Next day his jackals were at work, and in a week, for something under £4,000, over twenty times that amount of faded stamped paper bearing the noble name of Martingale had passed into his hands. It was to be remarked that as these outstanding liabilities diminished their value increased. Their holders, who, at first would readily have parted with them at a shilling a ream, got suspiciously alert, and the last £5,000 cost infinitely more than all the rest. Some further interchange of communications with Paris and then the announcement of the arrival of Lord Boltington and suite at a fashionable family hotel near Berkeley-square. The suite consisted of a French valet and an Englishman, who bore striking resemblance to a confidential familiar of Mr. Leveson. Yet a few days, and a brougham with something of a foreign style about it, a vast scutcheon and coronet blazoned on the panels, and drawn by an imposing stepper, pulled up before the temporary offices of the Imperial Traders of Greenland and Labrador (Limited), and my lord descended and was ushered up to the board-room, there to receive the felicitations of the directors and their active factotum, Mr. Leveson, on taking possession of the chair. The chairman, the managing director, and a little after a new and intelligent acquisition, Mr. Magnus Sell, were charged with conduct and adjustment of all preliminary matters, merely submitting totals and results for the formal approval of the board. Although thus accepting the lion's share of the work, they generously pressed on the others their full share of the remuneration, and as one suggestion was coupled with the other in the same resolution, both were passed unanimously and enthusiastically by the board. To this inner committee, then, Mr Leveson submitted the item of £51,000 which he had expended on a chairman. He presented a bundle of vouchers in the shape of the retired bills, repudiating at the same time all idea of making any claim for his time and trouble. He was scarcely met in the same liberal spirit. Mr. Sell hummed, hesitated and made difficulties, and even the noble chairman felt public duty override private gratitude. Ultimately, there was a suggestion of an amicable revision of accounts, when it was found that there *was* an error, but that, strange to say, Mr. Leveson had been out of pocket £10,000 more than he had supposed, and he laughingly insisted on paying the penalty of his carelessness, and passing that sum to his two colleagues in the shape of commission. In its altered form, his indisputable claim passed pleasantly. Of the £15,000 of annual remuneration allotted to the Imperial Traders' board, only a fifth reverted to the chairman. That, perhaps, was not inadequate value for an occasional visit to the board-room by a man who had never made anything by his time in his life. Once become a Cityman, however, this was but the beginning of Lord Boltington's engagements. Sell, who stepped into dwarf Leveson, appropriated Leveson's peer. His lordship's appointments as governor of the Grand Cosmopolitan Credit, Finance, and Discount were on a very different scale from his Imperial Traders. It is true the fixed salary was £5,000, but then there were the indefinitely opulent contingencies, the commission on monetary transactions embracing all manner of operations in all quarters of the globe. To the pseudo-millionaire of all nations, succumbing in the death grapple with liabilities and despair, the company was the corporate good Samaritan to send him on his way hoping. Men to whom instant help was matter of life and death agreed to all, and set their names to any terms the company chose to ask. Rohilchund Rajheeboy, the great Parsee speculator, floundering hopelessly in the shallows of the Back Bay Reclamation, up to the neck in Irrigation Companies and with the rest of his capital built up in bricks and mortar, took three quarters of a million at 65 per cent, secured on a transfer of his valuable shares. The company's expenditure of capital was represented by the Parsee's autograph, the directors' commissions by cheques on the company's bankers. Indeed, Leveson and Sell had got so into the way of levying commissions that it is probable they exacted one of their noble protégé. But in any case they left ample funds at the chairman's disposal, and he lavished them nobly in entertaining possible investors and middle-class capitalists in his mansion at Princes-gate. His lordship's early tastes, long nipped by the chill of adversity, now bloomed again in the sun of prosperity, and cost those who were trading on his name and character many an anxious hour. His peers in the West looked on him coldly, and his chosen intimates were the showy weeds of Bohemianism, whom he had cultivated abroad, and who rather gloried in the vices they had passed masters in. Set Raoul, Vicompte de la Grande Chaumière, down side by side with old Sarsanett, the retired draper from Camberwell, who was hesitating about extending his holding in the Cosmopolitan, and beyond question, Mr. Sarsanett's doubts would be at an end long before the banquet was over. So, after stormy interviews, articles were signed. For four days in the week the manager was to have the absolute control of the chairman's dinner lists, while for the others his lordship might do as he pleased in his own house. And it was those four black evenings that were the drawbacks to his lordship's otherwise easy position. On them he resigned himself to business, seeking consolation in the handiwork of his chef, and inspiring himself for his histrionic efforts from the treasures of his cellars, set himself to carry the confidence and affections of his guests. As a cornet in the Greens he used to shine in private theatricals. The next serious difference between him and Sell was when the committee of the Whitechapel Refuge Society, having their attention directed to Boltington's modest virtues by his brilliant position in the City and liberal charities—the shareholders paid them under the head of advertising—implored him by deputation to fill the chair at their annual dinner. Sell was just then contemplating his great Anglo-Indian Mutual Benevolent Association and told Boltington at last that his having the chair at the one depended on his taking it at the other, and Boltington accepted discomfiture and the inevitable with a good grace as he always did, threw himself heart and soul into his part, and when he resumed his seat after his thrilling and tender appeal to the wine-warmed guests, the eminent philanthropist on his left wiped away a tear, while the bishop on his right wrung his hand below the table. Imagine the worth of such a man at the annual meeting of a company (limited). His head for figures had, if anything, rather deteriorated. Now, he could not do a simple rule of three to save the fortunes of the company or his own. But he was magnificent in generalities, and had a way of catching the eye of the largest shareholders, and flashing a sentence from his brain to theirs that they found irresistibly telling. Sell and Leveson agreed he came as near the ideal of a chairman as anything they could have hoped to pick up, and that, notwithstanding the high purchase-money, the company had never made a more remunerative investment. It was quite a pleasure broaching to him the features of some scheme that would have scared one who was less a man of the world; and, although of anything but a confiding nature, it was far from impossible to overreach him in a division of spoil. So long as he kept his professional and private acquaintances apart, there could be no objection to his knowing any one he pleased, and to make this easier to him, in a wise liberality the company found him a *petite maison* at St. John's-wood, where he entertained a good deal. But no man is perfect, and with change of means Boltington's chronic complaint of shaking the elbow broke out in violent paroxysms; worse still, he was afflicted by the strange hallucination that he knew how to play picquet, and could hold his own at ecarté. It really came very hard on the shareholders, for he must be retained at any cost, and he was always in straits for money. Still there was one advantage in it all. His losses made him more amenable to reason and devoted to business. He was never so splendid as once, when after a fourteen hours' sitting with La Grande Chaumière at picquet, he appealed to the Indian widows at the preliminary meeting of the Anglo-Indian Benevolent to invest freely in its shares for the sake of their offspring. Then his old habit of accepting any future loss for the sake of a present gain never forsook him, and his allies profited by it. The earl was always the man to sign anything representing responsibility, if the writing that single word saved him reading several pages; and in those halcyon days of credit a name like the chairman's of the Grand Cosmopolitan represented unlimited bullion. Of all the imaginary capital at call, under our developed system of limited liability, perhaps Boltington was answerable for more than any man in England. So, when things got dull and markets tight; when clouds began to blow up, and the shares in his lordship's companies to tumble down, even had he not been imprudence incarnate, it would have been idle for him to think of striking sail and making things snug. He had nothing to make money of, for Leveson and Sell never trusted him with his scrip, on which they had liens a dozen deep. They even held a bill of sale over his furniture in Princes-gate and St. John's-wood. On that black Monday evening when his lordship, fearing he had already tarried too long, made up his mind to take the night express for Brussels, and went home to give his servants leave for the evening, while he should relieve them of the task of packing his plate and personal luggage, he found these astute individuals had already anticipated him. His researches were unrewarded even by a teaspoon. Bare as he had come to England, bare he had to return, comforting himself with the philosophical reflection that at least he had made the most of his blessings while they lasted.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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On Government Bills	7 per cent.	
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
Interest.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-Agency.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto.
12 ditto 6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

London.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).
Bourbon (Reunion).
Calcutta.

Saigon.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
" in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/¼ per Rupee

4 do.	2s.	"
3 do.	1/11⅞	"
2 do.	1/11¾	"
1 do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand	1/11⅝	"
On Scotland	1/11⅝	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

FOR SALE.—Vols. I. and II. of the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By William Johnson, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.
Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.
Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles "	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles "	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the under-signed, a number of Milner's Fire-proof Safes, just landed ex "Fleur de Lis."

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner and Son.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, aily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting. Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature Brougham, surrounded with double vanctians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A fast-trotting flee-bitten Grey Arab Horse, goes in single and double harness, height 14-2, aged 7. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature Broughams of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham by Corden and Sons.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft.

Just Landed.

Two first-class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new Malvern Dog cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog-cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
20th March, 1869.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS, AND PILLOWS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 each.

BATHS
India Rubber Folding or Inflating, and Best London Tin with or without cover, lock, and strap,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50 each

BINOCULAR GLASSES
from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each

BISCUITS AND WHEATEN FLOUR
from As. 14 to Rs. 7 per case.

CAMP CHAIRS
of Wood or Iron to fold up
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 50 each.

CARPET, CLOTHES, AND COURIER BAGS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 each.

COCOA, COFFEE AND TEA,
in a variety of forms, per packet
from As. 12 to Rs. 10-8.

CORK BEDS AND MATTRESSES
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CORKSCREWS AND LEVER KNIVES
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7-8.

DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

DRINKING CUPS, GLASSES, HORNS AND PEWTERS,
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 28.

HUNTING AND SPORTING KNIVES
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS
of the most useful modern patterns made
SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.

MEDICINE CHESTS
i Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather
or Japanned Tin
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100.

MILK
Condensed Swiss or English Desiccated
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per tin or bottle.

OVERLAND TRUNKS
from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Fish, Meat, Pates, Pies, Sausages, &c. &c.
from As. 12 to Rs. 4-8 per tin.

PIPES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
of every description.

POCKET CANTEENS
completely fitted
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.

POCKET FILTERS
Ascending Syphon, or Solid Charcoal, each complete in case,
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.

POCKET DRAM FLASKS
with cups, covered with leather or wicker, plain or with straps,
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12.

PORTMANTEAUX
Basil, Black, or Solid Leather,
from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 33.

RAILWAY KEYS
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.

RAILWAY RUGS
from Rs 10-8 to Rs. 30.

SANDWICH CASES
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 15.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS
of unsurpassed purity.

STATIONERY
of every description, by the first makers.

SWIMMING BELTS
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-8.

SYPHON TAPS
German silver or Electro Plated
from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8.

TABLE, AND DESSERT KNIVES
of the best steel
from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

TABLE, DESSERT, AND TEA SPOONS
strongly electro plated on the hardest metal,
from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS
White Metal, or Terra Cotta Ware,
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 6.

UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHING
of superior Manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS
of the best brands and of every description.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS
specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

PRINTER'S READER WANTED.—Must understand English thoroughly, and be competent to read first and final proofs. A practical printer preferred. Sober and regular habits indispensable. Persons possessing these qualifications, of which satisfactory proof will be required, may address X., care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MAHABLESHWUR.—To be let, for the season, "Clifton." Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next : rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

TO LET, a nice airy Bungalow, fit for a European or Native Residence, No. 40, Camateepoora 15th Cross Lane, near the Bombay Hotel. Stabling and Vehar water on the premises. Rent moderate. Apply to the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.— Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an im-mense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dic-tionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings	600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LINDLEY and WARREN.
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.
Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	" 15 "
Postage Stamps	" 5 "
Cabinet Portraits	" 24 "
Large Groups and Portraits	" 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

(Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SPECTACLES,
EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES
of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CATARACT.		
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ inch ...per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4½, and 4¾ inch ...per pair	9	10 0
CONCAVE For the relief of short sight. (*The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.*)		
Mounted in best blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin ... "	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin ... "	27 0	30 0
CONVEX: For the assistance of aged or long sight. (*The power of these increases contrary to the numbers—from 60 to 5.*)		
Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin ... "	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin ... "	27 0	30 0
EYE GLASSES Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble, CONCAVE OR CONVEX.		
Single glasses, with rough rim, and hole for cord ...Each	3 8	4 0
Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoise-shell ... "	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel ...per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold ...per pair	32 0	36 0
COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS, Of carefully selected and perfect Glass. BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED EYE PRESERVERS.		
Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0
GOGGLES: Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece; in tin case complete ...per pair	3 0	3 8
RAILWAY SPECTACLES: Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and Coloured Eye Piece; mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0
SPOON-SHAPED SPECTACLES: Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin ...per pair	9 0	10 0
READING MAGNIFIERS: For the assistance of aged or weak sight in the perusal of Manuscript or small print. Mounted in brass socket with hard wood or ivory handles, of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches diameter ...Each from	4 8 to 20 0	
EYE SHADES.		
Single Green Silk ...Each	0 14	1 0
Double Green Silk ... "	0 14	1 0
The Occhiombra, Double, Black, Blue, Brown or Green ... "	4 8	5 0
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.		
Very carefully coloured and finished, for persons of all ages ...Each	13 8	15 0

A sheet of remarks upon the uses of Spectacles and Eye Protectors on application to

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

REAL RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Just received Overland.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In Tins each	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

Mrs. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS

Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods

"Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra" :—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS.	Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.
FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.	Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.
FOR WEDDINGS.	Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.
FOR MOURNING.	Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves &c.
FOR INFANTS.	Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

THOMAS BEAR'S

Celebrated

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
" Bird's-eye "
" Cut Cavendish
" Returns Tobacco
York River "
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.

Havana Tobacco
Persian "
Latakiah "
Oronoko "
Imperial "
Smoking Mixture.
Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory - High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

Capital—Half a Million Sterling.

Revenue—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

Two Millions One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Bombay Branch.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 a.m.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

For Example.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Unaccountable Illnesses.—Persons naturally nervous, or those whose nerves are unfitted to bear with impunity the racket of life, frequently feel unwell without any assignable cause : to such sufferers these strengthening Pills are above all price. Holloway's medicine promotes perfect digestion, whereby a richer and stronger store of vitality is thrown into the blood, which soon dispels transient weakness, and gradually removes permanent debility and loss of mental energy. The Pills at the same time preserve due order and scrupulous regularity, and healthily superintend every natural function. No aperient can successfully enter into competition with these Pills, which, without weakening or irritating the system, secure the steady action of the bowels—that prime necessity of all ages.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 26,

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Letters to a Member of Parliament on the Indian Problem and its possible solution. By H. G. Keene, author of "The Moghul Empire." ... (1867)	3	12
The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of British India. Vol. I., containing the acquisition and administration of the Punjaub. By E. Arnold, M. A. ... (1862)	11	4
A description of the Character, Manners, and Customs of the People of India; and of their Institutions, religious and civil. By the Abbe J. A. Dubois. 2nd Edition, with notes, corrections, and additions, by the Rev. G. U. Pope ... (1862)	21	0
Dean Alford's Greek Testament, with English Notes. Abridged by B. H. Alford, M. A. ... (1869)	8	0
Natal Sermons. Second Series of Discourses by the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D. ... (1868)	3	12
Walks in the Black Country and its Green Border Land. By Elihu Burritt, M. A. ... (1868)	9	0
Ditto ditto. 2nd Edn. ... (1869)	4	8
The Siberian Overland Route from Peking to Petersburg, through the deserts and steppes of Mongolia, Tartary, &c. By Alex. Michie ... (1864)	12	0
British Sports and Pastimes, 1868. Edited by A. Trollope ... (1868)	8	0
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Passages of a Working Life during half a century : with a prelude of early reminiscences. 3 vols. By C. Knight ... (1864-5)	24	0
The History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688. 4 vols. By J. Hill Burton .. (1867)	42	0
With the French in Mexico. By J. F. Elton, late 98th Foot and A. D. C. to Lord Strathnairn ... (1867)	8	0
An Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy and of the principal philosophical questions discussed in his writings. By J. S. Mill ... (1865)	10	8
Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert. (1867)	9	0
The Sacred City of the Hindoos : an account of Benares in ancient and modern times. By the Rev. H. A. Sherring. With an introduction by Fitzedward Hall, M.A. ... (1868)	15	12
Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa; with accounts of the manners and customs of the people, and of the chase of the Gorilla, Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus, and other animals. By P. B. du Chaillu. With map and illustrations ... (1861)	15	12
The Administration of Justice in British India; its past history and present state : comprising an account of the laws peculiar to India. By W. H. Morley, Barrister ... (1858)	11	4
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Wild Sports of the World : a book of Natural History and adventure. By Jas. Greenwood. ... (1864)	5	12
Legends of Savage Life. By ditto ... (1867)	5	12
Westfield : a view of Home Life during the American War ... (1866)	6	8
Over the Pyrenees into Spain. By Mary Eyre ... (1865)	9	0
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Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War; including sketches of a three months' Residence in the Himalayas, and Narrative of a visit to Bhootan in May 1865. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars ... (1866)	9	0
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History of Freemasonry from its rise down to the present day. By J. G. Findel. With a preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen ... (1866)	7	8
Life in Abyssinia, &c. By M. Parkyns ... (1868)	5	12
The Works of Shakespere, edited by W. J. Clark and W. A. Wright, Cambridge Edition, Vols. 7, 8, and 9. Vol. 7 containing Romeo and Juliet, Timor of Athens, Julius Cæsar, and Macbeth. Vol. 8, Hamlet, King Lear, and Othello. Vol. 9, Anthony and Cleopatra, Cymbeline, Pericles, and Poems ... (1865-66)	24	0
Napoleon's History of Julius Cæsar, Vol. I. With book of maps ... (1862)	12	12
The Complete Works of Henry Fielding. Illustrated by Cuickshank ...	10	0
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A Century of Banking in Dundee, &c. By C. W. Boase. (1867)	8	0
The Historical Plays of Shakespere. Edited by C. and M. C. Clarke. Illustrated by H. C. Selons ...	8	0
My Life and Recollections. 4 vols. By the Hon. Grantley E. Berkeley ... (1865-66)	45	0
The Invasion of the Crimea; its origin, and an account of its progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. 4 vols. By Alex. W. Kinglake ... (1863-68)	48	0
Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labours, during an eighteen years' residence in Eastern Africa and Abyssinia, &c., &c. By Rev. Dr. J. L. Krapf. With Appendix by E. G. Ravenstein, F. R. G. S. ... (1867)	15	12
Travels in China. Illustrated by Damoder Eswerdass. (In the Goozeratee Language.) ... (1868)	10	0
A Dictionary of English Etymology, Vol. 3 Part 2. By H. Wedgwood, M. A.		
Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Vol. I. By Sir W. Thomson, LL.D., and P. J. Tait, M.A. ... (1867)	18	12
The Operations of War explained and illustrated. By Colonel E. B. Hamley, R.A. ... (1866)	21	0
Cradle Lands. By Lady Herbert ... (1867)	15	12
The Fatherhood of God. By Dr. R. S. Candlish... (1866)	5	12
Family Worship. By Clergymen of the Church of Scotland ... (1861)	13	4
The Christian's Daily Companion... ...	12	0

Bombay, 1st March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

The Auction Sale of George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is postponed till Monday, the 12th proximo.

NOTICE to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Buildings, Ground, Machinery, Materials, &c., &c., of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation). At Parell.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions from the liquidator of the above Company to submit to public auction, on Monday, the 12th proximo, and the following days. All the buildings and grounds of the above Company in the course of construction, together with all the valuable materials and machinery, &c., therein erected, and lying, viz., a large powerful 40 horse-power high and low pressure engine and boilers, an 8 horse-power vertical do., and boiler, a large drilling machine, a horizontal shaping do., a vertical slotting do., a large self-acting slide lathe with bed about 24 feet long, shaftings and pulleys, plumber blocks, &c., about 1,500 feet large, cast iron spouting, a quantity of large wall boxes, a do. of bevil and mitre wheels, 2 large iron girders and cast iron do., several single and double crab winches, about 1,000 feet of shafting from 2 to 6 inches diameter, a large quantity of coupling, about 150 cast iron pulleys, about 300 cast iron columns fitted with pedestals to suit, shafting from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, caps and base plates for do. in large quantity, about 300 to 400 large English stones adapted for the foundation of machinery, a very large quantity of bobins in very large casks, a great number of spinning and weaving machines, a quantity of engineer's tools, pulley blocks, files, a large quantity of large tin plates, and a variety of other valuable and useful materials, tools, and machinery, too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, liquidator of the Company, at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The buildings and ground will be sold on a day to be hereafter named, on the premises.

Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

AN EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly household furniture including a princely drawing-room suit, a pair of most splendid and magnificent 54 lights chandeliers, superb ball-room candelabras, first-rate oil-paintings, self-playing organs, one of Alexandre's, first-rate large harmoniums, hand organs, piano, handsome argand lustres and chandeliers, by Nash and Tucker, very rich drawing-room carpets, handsome large pier glasses, valuable clocks, music boxes, flower vases and table ornaments, a splendid collection of works on science, industry, and art, best London-made table plate, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, handsome carriages, a magnificent state coach by Laurie and Marner, single and double harness, &c., near the Gwallia Tank in the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. Culliandass Mohundass.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to public auction at the above premises on Monday the 29th, Tuesday, the 30th, and Wednesday, the 31st inst., and on Thursday, the 1st, and on Saturday, the 3rd, Monday, the 5th, and on Tuesday, the 6th April next, precisely at 1 o'clock, on each day successively, an extensive assortment of most magnificent and costly household furniture, amongst others, a princely drawing-room suit, consisting of 24 handsome chairs, made to special design, of solid Spanish mahogany, the back, leg, and front rails elaborately carved, the whole of the frames double gilt in best possible way in mat and burnish gold, the seat and back springs stuffed with best hair finished in canvas and then covered with richly embroidered silk made to special design, the outside back covered with the same silk and trimmed with rich gimps, the front legs fitted with best patent white bowl castors, and the whole finished in the best possible manner with handsome French chintz covers, cut out to shape of chairs made up and lined with fine white calico lining and afterwards welted and bound with French merino to correspond with prevailing colour in chintz with extra covers of different pattern chintz, also 4 arms easy chairs, six very large and handsome sitties and two very large centre ottomans designed specially and working and drawing made for same with centre figures, the back shaped to form four seats, the stumps at arms joining the seats richly carved, the centre part of backs surmounted by very handsome ornaments, consisting of carved centre column and two figures supporting self for vases, the figures modelled expressly for these ottomans, the columns and figures made to take off so that the ottomans can be used without them.

The above suit all to match, and the same having cost more than £4,000. Also another splendid but less expensive suit, also a pair of most magnificent and rich crystal cut glass 54 lights chandeliers, 12 splendid 9 lights high ball room candelabras with beautiful porcelain China vases in centre for bouquet representing motto of fidelity and industry, some first-rate oil-paintings of large sizes, the productions of eminent artists in most elaborately carved gilt frames, subjects "Windsor Castle," peacock, English pheasants and a pair of truly valuable portraits of H. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales costing £600, a variety of handsome gilt mahogany and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, consisting of rich gilt pair and console tables with marbles and looking glasses, gilt, circular, and oblong tables and teapoys with marble tops, extra large size eight feet long most splendidly carved blackwood arm divans covered with rich crimson and gold figured silk damask, centre ottomans of new designs, chiffoniers, book and ornament cases, circular, pier, side, sofa, writing, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs, a first rate English mahogany bagatelle table on stand, a magnificent solid mahogany extra large size sideboard with British plate glass mirror, back and handsome marble slab, an extensive assortment of hanging argand lustres, and chandeliers by A. J. Nash and Tucker and Sons, from 1 to 12 lights either for oil, candle, or gas, wall shades and brackets, handsome fancy hall lanterns, an invoice of pretty table argand and kerosine oil lamps in great variety, some very rich and rare carpets, a handsome self-playing organ, a fine-toned French polished oakwood harmonium by Alexandre and Sons, of Paris, with two rows of keys and 22 stops, a very good semi-grand rosewood piano by Broadwood, several hand and mechanical organs with dancing and jumping figures, two valuable clocks with glass domes, several other clocks, handsome vases, Dresden and Parisian figures, and bronze statuary and table ornaments in endless variety, handsome real China vases and sugar jars, 3 new patent sewing machines, English brass four-post bedsteads, blackwood do., verandah and garden cots and benches, bed, and dressing-rooms requisites, a match rifle, by Whitworth, with ammunition, a breech-loading rifle, by Calisher and Terry. A double-barrelled rifle by Henry, a large telescope on stand, four English oakwood iron clamped plate chests, a splendid table service of rich crystal glass, a set of best English-made lily-pattern silver ware for 36 persons, a set of King's pattern for 12 persons, best plated ware by Elkingtone and Sarle and Sons, 15 casks of rich porcelain dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea, coffee, and toilette services, iron treasure chests, pieces of rich gold French kinkhobs, and a variety of most excellent and useful fancy articles and nicnacs, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m. on the 1st day of the sale.

A magnificent State-coach by Laurie and Marner.
A four-seated English-built brougham.
An excellent English-built four-sided conveyance, to carry 8 persons, well adapted for picnic excursion and worthy the inspection of tourists or excurtionists, being very light and easy to be dragged.
A second-hand shigram.
A grey shigram horse.
An English pony mare.
An English-built landau in excellent order.
A do. do. brougham with a handsome large bay horse and harness.
A handsome English-built mail phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
A do. open-carriage, by Palliser.
Three good serviceable palanquins.
Sets of first-rate single and double harness, railway wrappers and carriage rugs, horse blankets, &c. &c.
An English-built magnificent clarence by Laurie and Marner.
An excellent English-built brougham by Thorn, of London.
A do. circular glass fronted miniature brougham, by Holman & Co. of Long Acre.
An English-built light office brougham.
A do. second-hand brougham for pair of horses.
A second-hand four-seated phaeton.
A handsome high cast Arab iron grey fresh colt, about three years old, height about 14-1½.
Eight sets of good second-hand double harness.
Several sets of second-hand horse clothing.
Two sets of postillion's uniform.

Catalogues are being published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable jewellery, silver ware, &c., near the Gowallia Tank, at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. Calliandass Mohundass.

On Friday, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above premises, an assortment of valuable jewellery consisting of a valuable diamond necklace, several pearl and diamond necklaces, a large single-stone diamond ring, bangles, necklets, diamond, emerald, and rubby rings, nose rings, gold ornaments, silver ware, comprising a very valuable and costly brilliant diamond necklace, a handsome diamond and ruby do., a valuable single stone diamond ring, several handsome diamond, pearl, ruby, and emerald necklaces (kunthies,) a large three pearl nose-ring, diamond ear-rings and choakras or studs, diamond emerald and ruby rings, China gold bangles and varras, ladies gold enamelled hand bangles, ladies' and gentlemen's gold hunting and open-face watches by McCabe, Bennett and other makers, two valuable diamond hair combs, ladies' brooches, gold watch and Albert chains, silver ware, consisting of lotas, water pots, cups, saucers, salt cellars, spoons, forks, dessert knives, &c. a pair of handsome English silver presentation cup and saucer, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above jewellery will be on view from Sunday, the 21st instant.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1869.

AUCTIONSALE.—This day, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in No. 6 Rampart Row, by order of the Mortgagee, Tooljaram Lalldass, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Moorleedhur Luloobhai—

1 Pair of Silver Anklets (Sancla) weighing about 165 Tolas.
2 Native Gold Chains (Cunthee) weighing about 12 Tolas and a half.

Also on account and risk of Mr. T. D. Hewett—

1 English Gold Chain.
1 " " Locket.
1 " " Guard.
1 " " Brooch.
4 Geneva Gold Watches.
One lot Sundries.
1 Pair of English Gold Ear-rings.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Wednesday, the 24th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock p.m., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay.

5 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases chintz.
3 do. sarry.
2 do. cholikhan.
3 do. dyed madapollam.
1 do. merino shirts.
1 do. cutlery.
1 do. toothcombs.
8 casks glassware.
2 cases Japan leather boots and shoes just landed from "Crusader."
15 do. wax matches.
25 do. watches.
2 do. toys.
1 do. silk umbrellas.
100 looking-glasses, large.

On account of the concerned :—

12 cases needles.
8 casks iron wire, 24 to 30.

By order of Narayenjee Hurrypursad, on account of Thucker Hemraz Heerjee—

1 case gauze.
1 do. net.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and other piece-goods, such as shirtings T. cloths, jaconets, madapollams, prints &c., few lots of sergical and other instruments, in cases, &c., belonging to the Government Medical Stores.

Also, on account of the Government.

A quantity of posts, telegraph wire packing cases, &c. &c.

At 1 p.m.

One handsome chesnut Yaboo riding horse, height 14¼.

A Shigram with a pair of handsome bullocks.

SALE of VALUABLE PROPERTY at Chinch Bunder, being an upper-storied Jutha or Godown.

This day, Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises, by order of the executor and executrix of Premjee Jeewan, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Latiff, the mortgagor :—all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, standing situate at Chinch Bunder in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 722, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-seven and seven-ninths square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Shaik Mahomed Pathan, and on the south by the house of Shaboodeen Suckroo.

All information as to title deeds, &c., and other particulars can be had from Messrs. Bennett & Co.

AUCTION SALE of GREY PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort.

R S—242-81—40 bales, 2,000 pieces, of grey shirtings, 8¼ lb, 39in.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Saturday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of an Officer leaving India, [illegible] and dessert services, best plated such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sets of camp do., sideboard, screens, teapoys, circular pier and sofa tables, drawing-room easy and predieu chairs, carpets, a handsome English brass bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, towel horses, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo Temple.

On Monday, the 5th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the above-mentioned place the household furniture of Colonel W. F. Marriott.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A very superior buggy, horse, and harness complete. Price Rs. 1,200. May be seen at two hours' notice.

Bombay, 24th March, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence Breach Candy, opposite the temple (lately occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.), the valuable household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence, consisting of rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and coffee services, electro-plated hotwater curry dishes, dish covers, salt cellars, table candlesticks, dressing, dining, washing, office-writing, side, round and pier tables, reclining and conversation couches, easy, dining-room, with and without arm chairs towel horses, bedsteads, camp cots, cloth presses, screens, dumb waiters, sideboard, table and hanging argand lamps, carpets, chiffoniers, pictures in maple and gilt frames, gown presses, chests of drawers, bookshelves, gown and hat-stands, rattan clothes baskets, flower vases, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

A pair of Australian horses.
A set of plated double harness.

N. B.—Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, near the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Market and Grant Road.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Vizbhoocun Atmaram, and on account of Thucker Damjee Ludha, the following properties :—

Lot 1.—On Wednesday the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, all that piece of ground with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, in the Shaik Memon Street opposite the Jooma Musjid near the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's market containing by admeasurement 432 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Nos. 360, 366, and 366 A, registered under Nos. 101, bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the Shaik Memon street, on the north partly by the property of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, and partly by the property of the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and on the south by the property of Purbhoodass Narrondass.

Lot 2.—On Thursday, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises :—all that piece of ground with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 342 square yards or thereabouts assessed under No. 11,049 and registered under Nos. 3,153, and 6,154, bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Dorabjee Parsee, on the west by the Grant Road, on the north by the vacant ground of Narrayen Govindjee, and on the south by the house of Doming Postuguese.

SALE of HAY.

On Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on the spot where it stands

A stock of hay situated at Parell, said to contain 4,50,000 bundles. This hay is of superior quality.

Bombay, 24th March, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and costly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Elkington's Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first class Piano-forte by Collard and Collard, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., on the Government House Road, Parell, opposite to the Lowjee Castle.

This day, Wednesday, the 24th inst., Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his above late residence, the very handsome and costly Furniture, &c., &c., the property of the late R. Roberts, Esq., the same comprising rich cut glass ware, handsome white and blue bordered, white green and gold flowered, white and green flowered, white green and gold bordered, and white and gold dinner dessert and breakfast services; best Elkington's and others plated ware, such as hotwater curry-dishes, soup tureen, ice pitcher, salvers, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, breakfast cruets, tea set, set of plain spoons and forks, bread basket, plated mother o' pearl handled fruit knives and forks for 12 persons in mahogany case; nutmeg crackers; single and treble branched table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, with plain and flowered shades; fish knife and fork in case, beer glass, bottle holders and stands, &c., &c., the whole of the very elaborately open carved Blackwood Household Furniture made expressly to order, consisting of circular and camp dining tables; very neatly carved large and small circular, pier, lady's, writing, sofa, single and double washing and dressing, tea and other tables; conversation couches with crimson silk lining and springs, with drawing room and easy chairs with round back to match; easy, folding, long arm, gilt, japanned, and dining room chairs; sideboard, book shelves, watnots, teapoys, a first class English mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard with 4 glass pedestals and oil cloth cover; English mahogany and blackwood carved music chair and stool; handsome bronze and gilt, one and five lights, gas chandeliers and candlebras, with figures; bronze table argand and moderator lamps; English, iron, and coir mattrasses; blackwood carved four-posts bedsteads and cots with hair and coir mattrasses; blackwood cleopatra couches with silk bed and pillow; handsome large and small bronze clocks, with figures; large and small bronzealabaster parian figures and flower vases and jars; valuable table ornaments; rich engravings in gilt and maple frames; handsome velvet pile drawing room carpets and rug; English mahogany single and double dressing and cheval glasses; a single barrelled rifle, with cartridges, in box, by George H. Daw; a five barrelled revolver in case, by Adams; an iron fireproof safe; books, nearly new; China matting; flower pots, copper cooking utensils, dispense and godown articles, and sundries.

At 2 p.m.

One handsome English built four-seated miniature brougham, with circular sliding glasses in front, lamps and shafts, by Polliser, London, with an handsome grey Arab horse and plated mounted harness.

One English built Dog Cart, with a fast trotting chestnut Horse and Harness.

1 Guzerat cow.
2 Goats.
3 She Goats.

Also, at the same time the property of a gentleman leaving the Presidency. One English-built park phaeton on C. Springs, with moveable driving box, with a pair of bay fast-trotting Arab horses. Height nearly 14-3, and aged 5 and 6 years, with harness. One grey saddle horse with saddle and bridle.

One English-built Dog-cart with horse and harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1869.

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